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THE

SOR ROWS

PZ-OF Gal

WERTER.

A

GERMAN STOR 1.

-Tædet cæli convexa tueri.

TO EACH HIS SUFFERINGS-

Gray. Ode to Adverfity.

V O L. I..

 $L \quad O \quad \tilde{N}^{\nu} \quad D \quad O \quad N$:

PRINTED BY G. WILSON, 1787.



P R E F A C E

THOSE who expect a Novel will be difappointed in this work, which contains few characters and few events; and the design of which is to exhibit a picture of that disordered slute of mind, too common in our own country. It is drawn by the masterly hand of Mr. Goethe, and is perhaps little more than the relation of a fact which happened within his knowledge. It went through several editions in German, and foon made its way into France where it had the honour of being translated by its accomplished Queen. About two years since the English translator met with it; and being struck with the uncommon genius and originality of the thoughts, and the energy with which they are expressed, translated some of the letters from the French; and led on by the beauty of the work, which encreased in proportion as it was attended to, the whole was insensibly finished; and as no translation from the German has hitherto appeared, it is now offered to the Public.

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PREFACE.

Among the number of phamplets which this little work gave occasion to, there were not wanting some which censured it, and Mr. Goethe has been called the apologist of Suicide by those who, not distinguishing the Author from the Work, very absurdly ascribed to him the erroneous sentiment which he has given to his principal;—a method of criticism which would equally affect all the epic and tragic writers that ever existed.

WERTER appears to have been strongly impressed with sentiments of religion; and it is not to be wondered at, that in his state of mind they should take an irregular form, and sometimes border upon extravagance. A few expressions which had this appearance, have been omitted by the French, and a sew more by the English translator, us they might possibly give offence in a

work of this nature.

WERTER

SORROWS

OF

WERTER.

LETTÉR K

MAY 4.

A M glad that I went away.----Could I leave you, my companion, my friend, that I might be more at ease? The heart of man is inexplicable. But you forgive me, I know you do. The connections I had formed, were they not sufficient to torment such a disposition as mine? Poor Eleanora! But am I to be blamed for the tenderness which took possession of her heart, whilst I was admiring the beauty of her sister? No! surely I am innocent: yet perhaps not entirely so: I might encourage her affection, and you have seen me pleased, amused with the simple expression of her tenderness. Many causes might I find of reproach; but I pro-

mife you to defift my dear friend. I will not always be looking back and dwelling on the painful remembrance of the fufferings I have endured. I will enjoy the prefent and forget the past. You are certainly in the right; that fatal disposition which makes us recal past scenes and past forrows, greatly adds to the number of the wretched.

past scenes and past forrows, greatly adds to the number of the wretched.

Be so good to tell my mother that I am employed about her assairs, and that I shall soon write to give her an account of them. I have feen my aunt, instead of being ill-tempered and malevolent, as she was represented to me, she is the most chearful agreeable woman you ever faw, and has the best heart in the world. I explained to her my mother's wrongs, with regard to that part of her portion which has been kept back. She told me the motives for her own conduct, and the terms upon which fhe is very willing. to give up the whole, and do more than we have asked. But I will say no more on the fubject at present; only affure my mother, that every thing will go on well. I find on this occation, as on many others, that neglect and mifunderstanding create more trouble and uneafiness, than dishonesty and malice; and they are, indeed, much more frequent alfo.

I am very well pleased with my situation here. Solitude in this terrestrial paradise is a medcine to my mind. The delight of spring touches my heart, and gives sresh vigour to my soul. Every tree, every bush,

is fuil of flowers, and a delicious perfume fills the air. The town itself is disagreeable; but the finest kind of country, and the greatest natural beauties, are in its environs. Upon one of the neighbouring hills, which form a chain, and divertify our landscape, the late Marquis of M. made a garden: it is simple, and at first sight it is easy to perceive that it was not laid out by a gardener, but by a man of taste and feeling for his own enjoyment. I have already given some tears to the memory of its departed master, in an arbour that is now almost in ruins, which was his favourite spot, and is at present mine. I shall soon have entire possession of this garden; the gardner is in my interest, and he won't be a lofer by it.

LETTER II.

MAY 10.

MY mind is calm and ferene, like the first fine mornings of spring. Solitude and tranquility, in a country so suited to a disposition like mine, give me an enjoyment of life. Life itself is happiness, and the pleasure of mere existence so entirely absorbs me, that I neglect my talents; I don't draw, I can't make a stroke with the pencil, and yet I am a greater painter than ever. Thin undusting vapours are spread over the plain;

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thick tufted trees defend me from the meredian fun, which only checkers my shade with a few rays. Here extended on the long grafs near the fall of a brook, I admire the infinite variety of plants, and grow familiar with all the little infects that furround me. as they hum amongst the flowers, or creep in the grass. Then I feel the divine breath of that all-powerful Being which created us; whose eternal love supports and comforts us. A darkness spreads over my eyes; heaven and earth feem to dwell in my foul and absorb all its powers, like the idea of a beloved mistress. Oh! that I could express, that I could describe, these great conceptions, with that they are impressed on my soul! but the sublimity of them assonishes and overpowers me.

LEFTER III.
MAY 12-

RAIRIES and Genii hover over my steps, or the most lively imagination influences my senses and fills my heart. All Paradise is before me. Here is a fountain to which I am attached by a fort of inchantment, like Mellusina and her sisters. It is a spring of pure and clear water, which gushes

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from the rock, in a cave at the bottom of one of the hills; about twenty rough steps lead to it; the high trees which hang over it, the cool refreshing air of the place, every thing is agreeable, interesting, striking. I never fail to go to it every day, and generally pass an nour there. The young girls come from the town to setch water from it --innocent and necessary employment, and formerly the occupation of kings daughters. The time of the patriarchs presents itself to my imagination. I see our ancestors concluding treaties and making alliances by the side of sountains, propitious angels bearing witness. Whoever does not enter into these sensitions my dear friend, has never really enjoyed cool repose by the side of a spring after a long summer's walk.

LETTER IV

MAY 13.

O U offer me books; I will have nothing to do with them; for heaven's fake dont fend me any. I don't wish to be again guided, heated, agitated. Alas! my heart is of itself too much agitated already. I want strains that may hill me; and Homer surnishes them in abundance. Often have I shrove to calm the blood that seemed boiling

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in my veins; often have I endeavoured to stop the keen and sudden passions of my heart—But 'tis not to you that I need explain its feelings; you have often seen with concern my quick transitions from forrow to immoderate joy, and from soft melancholy to violent and dangerous passions. My heart is like a sick child; and like a sick child I let it have its way:—But that between ourselves; for I know I should be blamed for it.

LETTER V

MAY 15:

A M already very much known and beloved by all the common people here, particularly the children. At first when I took notice of them and spoke to them, they answered me rather roughly, and thought I meant to insult them. However, I was not discourred; but I found the truth of an observation I had often made before—that people of condition keep their inseriors at a great distance, as if the they could lose their dignity by coming near them. It is only a schoolboy's wantonness, or very poor pretence to wit, which could possibly make any body affect to descend to the same level with their inseriors, in order afterwards to

treat them with contempt and ridicule. I know that we are not, nor cannot be all equal; but whoever keeps aloof from the people, in order to gain respect, I look upon as a coward, who hides himself lest he should not be able to stand before his adversary.

The last time I was at the fountain, I sound a young woman on the steps, with her pail standing by her, waiting till somebody came who might help her to put it on her head. "Shall I help you, my dear?" I said. "Oh! no! Sir," she answered, colouring. "Make no ceremony," said I, and helped her to lift the pail; she thanked me, and went up the steps.

LETTER VI

MAY 17.

HAVE made many acquaintance here: but I have as yet no fociety. I don't know what it is in me that can attract the inhabitants of this city; but they feek me, attach themselves to me, and then I am forry that I can go no further with them. You ask me, what fort of people they are here? Just such, my dear friend, as are to be met with every where else. Men are much the same. The generality are forced to labour the greatest part of their time, merely to procure nou-

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rishment; and the small portion that remains is so irksome to them, that they are contriving every method in their power to get rid of it. Such is the lot of man!

However, there is a fort of people, very good, and very amiable, with whom I often torget myfelf, and am diffipated enough to enjoy a great deal of that pleafure which is natural to us. A chearful meal, a neat table, gaiety with franknefs and opennefs of heart, a walk, a dance, and other little amusements in their company, have a good effect on my disposition: but then it is necessary that I should forget those other qualities in me which lie dormant, useless: and which I am even obliged carefully to conceal from them. Alas! this idea sinks my spirits! and yet, my dear friend, 'tis the sate of all that are like me, not to be understood.

Why have I no longer the friend of my youth? or why did I ever know her? I might fay to myfelf, "Werter, it is a vain pursuit; thou art seeking what is not to be lound!" But I had found it; I did find and know an exalted mind, which raised me beyond myfelf, and made me all that I am-capable of being. All the powers of my soul were extended, and the deep sentiment which nature engraved on my heart, was unfolded. What an intercourse! Our ideas, our expressions, were those of nature; and the purest affection warmed our hearts: and now—but the was before me in the career; she is gone, and has left me alone in the world.

Her memory will be ever dear to my heart Oh! I can never forget the strength of her mind, and the indulgence of her temper.

Afewdays fince Imet with Mr. V. an agreeable young man, with a very pleafing countenance. He is lately come from the university; and does not think himself a prodicy, though he may perhaps see his superiority to many that he meets with. Indeed he appears to have applied a good deal, and has acquired much knowledge. Having heard that I understood Greek, and could straw, (two very extraordinary things in this country) he came immediately to see me, and displayed his whole stock of literature, from Batteux to Wood, and from De Piles to Winkelmann; assured me he had read all the first part of Sultzer's Theory, and was in possession of a manuscript of De Heyne's on the Study of the Antique. I forgave him all this.

I am become acquainted too with a very worthy man, who is steward to the prince; he is free and open in his manner, and loves society. I am told that nothing is more pleasing than to see him surrounded by his samily. He has nine children; and the eldest daughter is much talked of and admired, He gave me an invitation to his house, and I intend going the first opportunity. He is about a league and a half from hence, at a hunting lodge which the prince gave him leave to inhabit, after the loss of his wise; he loved her extremely, and could not bear

to continue in the steward's house where she

I have besides fallen in with some ridiculous people, or rather they have put themfelves in my way. Every thing in them is insupportable; but worst of all are their professions of friendship. Adieu. I think this letter must please you; it is all historical.

LETTER VII.

MAY 22.

HAT life is but a dream is the opinion of many; and it is also mine. When I see the narrow limits which confine the penetrating active genius of man; when I fee, that all his powers are wasted to satisfy mere neceffities, the only end of which is to prolong a miserable existence; that our seeming care, with regard to certain enquiries, is but a blind refignation, and that we only amuse ourselves with painting brilliant figures and fmiling landscapes on the walls of our prison, whilst we see on all sides of us the boundary which confines us: when I confider thefe things, my dear friend, I am filent: I examine myself; and what do I find? Alas! more vague defires, prefages; and visions, than I find of conviction, truth, and reality: then all is chaos and confusion before my

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eyes; and dreaming like others, I let myfelf.

be carried away by the stream.

All wife infitutors and learned teachers agree that children are ignorant of the cause that excites their will. But that the great children, as well as the little ones, should wander upon this earth, without knowing whence they came, or whither they go; without any certain motives for their conduct, but guided, like them, by buiscuits, sugar plumbs, and rods; this is what nobody is willing to acknowledge, and yet nothing, I think, can be evident.

I foresee what you will say in answer to this; and allow, that the happiest amongst us are those, who, like children, think not of the morrow, amuse themselves with playthings, drefs and undrefs their dolls, watch withgreat respect before the cupboard, where mama keeps the sweetmeats; and when they get any, eat them directly, and cry for more. These are certainly happy beings. Many also are to be envied, who dignify their paltry employments, fometimes even their paffions, with pompous titles, and who represent themselves to mankind as beings of a superior order, whose occupation it is to promote their welfare and glory. But the man who in all humility acknowledges the vanity of all these things; observes with what pleasure the wealthy citizen transforms his garden into paradife; with what patience poor a man bears his builthen; and that all wish equally to behold the fun yet a little longer; he too may be at

peace; he creates a world of his own, and is happy also because he is a man; but however limited his sphere, he preserves in his bosom the idea of liberty, and feels that he has it in his power to quit his prison.

LETTE'R VIII.

MAY 26.

YOU know my way of choosing a little favourite spot: how I make my arrangements, and settle myself in it. I have sound one here which entirely suits me.

About a league from the town is a place called Walheim. It is very agreeably fituated on the fide of a hill; from one of the paths which lead out of the village, you have a view of the whole country; and there is a good old woman who fells wine, coffee, and tea, there: but better than all this are two lime-trees before the church, which foread their branches over a little green, furrounded by barns and cottages. I have feen few places more retired and peaceful. I fend for a chair and table from the old woman's, and there I drink my coffee, and read Homer. It was by accident that I discovered this place one fine afternoon: all was perfect fillness; every body was in the fields, except a little boy about four years old, who was fitting on the ground, and holding be-

tween his knees a child of about fix months; he pressed it to his bosom with his little arms, which made a fort of great chair for it, and notwithstanding the vivacity which sparkled in his black eyes, he fat perfectly still. Quite delighted with the scene, I sat down on a plough opposite, and had great pleasure in drawing this little picture of brotherly tendernefs. I added a bit of the hedge, the barn-door, and fome broken cart-wheels, without any order, just as they happened to lie; and in about an hour, I found I had made a drawing of great expression, and very correct design, without having put in any thing of my own. This confirmed me in the resolution I had before made, only to copy Nature for the future. Nature is inexhaustible, and alone forms the greatest masters. What is alledged in favour of rules, is nearly the same as what is said in favour of the laws of fociety: an artist formed upon them, will never produce any thing absolutely bad or disgusting; as a man who obeys the laws, and observes decorum, can never be a decided villain, or a very intolerable neighbour. But yet, fay what you will of rules, they alter the true features, and the natural expression. You will tell me, that they only lop off su-perssuous branches, and prevent the extravagant. Let us compare talents to love, my dear friend. Let us suppose a man attached to a young woman, dedicating to her every hour of the day, wearing his health, lavishing his fortune, to convince her each mon

ment that he is entirely devoted to her. Thencomes a man of cold and correct understanding; a man who acts perhaps in a publiccharacter; and this very respectable person fays to him, "My young friend, love is a natural passion, but it should be kept within. due bounds: make a proper division of your income, and out of the superfluity make prefents to her, but that only from time to time, on her birth-day, or fuch like occasions, If the young man takes this advice, he may be a very useful member of society, extremely ferviceable to his prince; but as to his love it is annihilated; and if he is an artist, his genious is fled. Oh! my friend, the torrent, of genius would not be fo confined in its course; its impetuous waves would rise and aftonish us; but that cold and narrow-minded men have taken possession of the two shores; they have built houses and planted gardens on its banks; they tremble for their little habitations, and dig trenches, and raife dams, to prevent the danger which threatens them.

LETTER IX,

MAY 27.

FELL into declamation and fimilies, I find; and my enthusiasm made me forget to finish my narrative. Quite lost in my ideas

of painting, which I unfolded to you at large in my last letter, I sat for two hours upon the plough, and towards evening a young woman with a basket on her arm, came running to the children, who had not moved in all that time. "You are a very good boy Philip," she called out. I got up and went towards her, and asked if she was the mother of those pretty children; she answered, that the was, gave the eldest a cake, took the little one in her arms, and kiffed it with a mother's tenderness. " I left the young child with Philip," faid she, " while I went to the town with his brother to buy some white bread, fome fugar and an earthen pot to make broth for Jenny to night; the boys broke our earthen pot yesterday as they were quarrelling for the meat." I enquired where her other son was: and whilst she was telling me that he was driving home two geefe, he came skipping up to us, and gave Philip an ozier twig. I continued talking with the mother, and found she was the schoolmaster's daughter, and that her husband was gone to Holland upon the death of an uncle he had "My husband found he should be cheated of his inheritance," fald fhe; "for he wrote and received no answers to his letters, and fo he went himfelf. I have not God grant heard of him fince he fet out. that no harm may have happened to him!" I left this good woman with regret, gave her a creutzer to buy white bread for little Jenny when she went next to town and a creut-

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a piece to the boys, and so we parted.

Yes, my dear friend, when I am no longer master of myself, nothing is more calculated to appeale the tumult of my senses, than the sight of such a franquil being, she moves with a happy thoughtlesses in the confined circle of her existence; day after day passes without disquietude; and the falling leaves raise no idea, but that of approaching winter,

Since that first evening I have gone very often to the same place: the children are become samiliar with me; they have a bit of sugar when I drink coffee, and at night they partake of my whey and bread and butter. On Sunday they regularly receive their creutzer; for if I am not there after evening service, the old woman has orders to make the

distribution.

They are quite at their ease with me; tell me all they hear and their simplicity pleases me much. Their mother used perpetually be calling out, to tell them they would be troublesome to the gentleman; and it is with great difficulty I have at length prevailed upon her to let them alone.

LETTER X.

JUNE 16.

HY don't I write to you?—Do you, pretend to penetration, and alk fuch a quel-

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tion? You should have guessed that I was well, but that—in-a word, I had found a perfon that is still nearer to my heart—that I had found—I know not what I have found.

Regularly to give you an account how I learned to diffinguish the most amiable of women, would be difficult. I am contented, happy; and consequently a bad historian.

I must not call her an angel; that, you will tell me, every body says of the woman he loves: and yet I cannot describe to you how perfect she is, nor why she has captivated all

my fenfes.

So much fimplicity, with fuch an underflanding; so mild, and yet so animated: a mind so placid, and a life so active. But all these are only the common-place phrases of abstract ideas, and don't express a single character or feature. Some other time.—But it must be now or never. For between ourselves, I have, since I began my letter, been several times going to throw down my pen and sly to her: I made a vow not to go thither this morning: and I run every moment to the window to see if the sun is still high.

I was not able to hold out; I went there: I am now returned; and whilft I am eating my bread and butter, will write to you, my dear friend. Nothing can be more touching than to fee her in the midft of her little family. But if I go on in this manner, you will know no more at the end of my letter, than you do at the beginning. Be all attention

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then: for I shall endeavour to give some method and order to my relation, and enter

into a great many details.

I wrote you word fome time ago, that I had made an acquaintance with Mr. J. the prince's fleward; and that he had invited me to go and fee him in his retirement, or rather in his little kingdom. I neglected going, however; and perhaps should never have gone if chance had not discovered to me the hidden treasure which it contained.

Some of our young men proposed a little dance in the country, in which I very readily joined. I chose a good pretty girl for my partner, and rather agreeable too, but nothing very striking; and it was agreed that I should take a coach, and with my partner. and her aunt, should call upon Charlotte, and carry her to the ball. "You will fee a very charming girl," faid the young lady, when she came into the avenue which leads to the hunting-lodge, "And take care you don't fall in love with her," added her aunt." Why?" faid I "Because she it engaged to a very worthy man," she replied, "who is now gone to fettle his affairs upon the death of his father, and folicit a very lucrative employment." This intelligence appeared a matter of great inisserence to me. When we arrived at the gate, the fun was funk near the tops of the mountains, the air was heavy, and low black clouds feemed to be gathering in the horizon. The women began to be apprehensive, and I forefaw myfelf a great probability of our

party being interrupted; but, in order to give them comfort, I put on a fagacious look, and affured them the weather would be fine.

I got out of the coach. A maid came down, and defired us to wait one minute for her mistress. I crossed the court, went up. flairs, and as I entered the apartment I faw fix children, the eldest of which was but eleven years old, all jumping round a young woman, very elegantly shaped, and dressed in a plain white gown with pink ribbands. She had a brown loaf in her hand, and was cutting flices of bread and butter, which she distributed in a graceful and affectionate manner among the children, according to their age and appetite. Each held up its little hands all the time the flice was cutting, thanked Charlotte when he received it and then ran to the door to fee the company, and look at the coach which was come to fetch her, "I beg pardon," fhe faid, "for having given you the trouble to come up, and am forry to make the ladies wait; but dreffing and some family business, made me forget to give my children their little meal, andthey don't like to receive it from any body elfe. I muttered fomething, I don't know what-my whole foul was taken up with her air, her voice, her manner; and before I could recover myself, she ran into her room for her gloves and fan. Whilst she was gone the little ones eyed me alkance. I went up to the youngest, who has a most pleasing countenance; he drew back, and Charlotte. just then coming in, said, "Lewis, shake hands with your cousin." The little fellow held out his hand very readily, and I gave him a kifs. "My cousin," said I to the amiable Charlotte as I handed her down, "do you think I deserve the happiness of being related to you?" She archly replied, "Oh! I have such a number of cousins, I should be forry you were the most undeserving of the whole set." When Charlotte took leave of them, she desired Sophy, who was the eldest of those left at home, to take great care of the children, and to go to her papa when he returned from walking. She told the little ones to mind their fister Sophy as much as if it was herfelf; and some promised faithfully that they would: but a little fair girl, about fix years old, looked rather difcontented and faid, "but fhe an't Charlott: though for all that, and, Charlotte, we love you best." During this time the two eldest hoys had got up behind the coach, and at my request she gave them leave to go to the end of the wood, upon condition that they would, fit very fill and hold faft.

We had but just feated ourfelves in the carriage, talked about the new fashions and the little hats, and the company we were to meet at the ball, when Charlotte stopped the coach, and made her brothers get down. They would kiss her hand again before they went: the eldest shewed all the tender attention of a boy of sisteen, and the youngest a great deal of warmth and assection. She de-

fired them again to give her love to the children; and we drove on-

"When I was very young," she added, I loved romances better than any thing in the world." Nothing could equal my de-Fight when I got into a corner on a holiday, and entered with my whole heart and foul into all the joy or forrow of a Miss Jenny. I confess that fort of reading has still some charms for me; but as I don't read much, the books I do read, should be fuited to my tafte. I prefer the authors who don't carry me to scenes too far removed from my own fituation in life, but where I may suppose myfelf and those that are about me, and whose stories are interesting, touching, like the life I lead in the bosom of my family; which, without being absolutely paradife, is a continual fource of fatisfaction and delight." I endeavoured to conceal the emotion which these last words occasioned; and it did no

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last long, for after she had given her opinion of the Vicar of Wakesield, &c: &c: with equal justice and discernment, I could hold no longer; and I began with great engerness to tell her what were my own thoughts on the subjects. After some time, when Charlotte at length addressed herself to the other two ladies, I just perceived that they were still in the coach. The old lady looked at me several times with an air of railiery, which however I did not at all mind.

We then talked of dancing. "If it is a fault to love dancing," faid she, "I will freely own that I am extremely guilty; no amusement is more agreeable to me. If any thing disturbs me, I go to my harpsicord, play some of the lively airs I have danced to, and all is forgotten." You know me, and will figure to yourself my countenance whils she was speaking.—My looks stedsastly fixed upon her sine black eyes: my very soul attached to her's and seizing her ideas so strongly, that I hardly heard the words which expressed them. At length I got out of the coach like one that dreams; and I found myself in the assembly-room, without knowing how I came there.

They began with minuets. I took out one lady after another, and exactly those who were the most disagreeable yet could not bring themselves to leave off. Charlotte and her partner began an English country dance. Imagine my delight when they came to do the figure with us. You should see Charlotte:

The feems to dance with all her heart and foul, and as if the was born for nothing elfe; her figure is all elegance, lightness and grace.

I asked her to dance the second country dance with me; fhe was engaged, but promifed herself to me for the third; telling me at the same time, with the most agreeable freedom, that she was very fond of allemandes. "It is the custom here," faid she, "for every couple to dance the allemandes toge-ther; but my partner will be delighted if I fave him the trouble, for he does the walfe very ill; I observe the lady you dance with is in the fame fituation. I am fure by your English country dances that you must do the walse very well yourself, so that if it is agreeable to you to dance the allemandes with me, do you propose it to my partner; I will propose it to your's. We went to settle this affair; and it was agreed that during the allemandes, Charlotte's partner should attend upon mine.

We began: and at first amused ourselves with making every possible turn with our arms. How graceful and animated all her motions! When the walse commenced, all the couples, which were whirling round, at first jostled against each other. We very judiciously kept aloof till the aukward and clumsy had withdrawn; when we joined in there were but two couples left. I never in my life was so active; I was more than mortal. To hold in my arms the most lovely of women, to sly with her like the wind, and

lose fight of every other object !—But I own to you, I then determined, that the woman I loved, and to whom I had pretentions, should never do the walfe with any other man.—You will understand this.

We took a few turns in the room to recover our breath; and then Charlotte fat down, and I brought her a few flices of lemon, all indeed that were left, which I stole from those who was making the negus: she eat some with sugar, and to be refreshed by them; but I was obliged in politeness to offer them to the lady who sat next Charlotte, and she

very injudiciously took some.

We were the second couple in the third country dance. As we were going down (and heaven knows with what extacy I looked at her arms, and her eyes which bore the impression of a natural and lively pleasure) a lady of a certain age, whose agreeable countenance had struck me at first sight, looked at Charlotte and smiled; then held up her singer in a threatening attitude, and in a very significant tone of voice, said, Albert!

"Who is this Albert," faid I to Charlotte, if it is not impertinent?" She was going to answer, when we were obliged to separate for hands fix round at bottom; and in crofing over I thought I perceived that she look ed pensive. "Why should I conceal it from you?" said she, when she gave me her hand to lead out of sides, "Albert is a worthy man to whom I am engaged," I had been

told this before by the ladies in the coach, but I had not then feen Charlotte; I did not know her value. I feemed to hear it for the first time. I was distressed, confused, wrong in the figure, and put every body out; and Charlotte, by pushing one and pulling another, with great difficulty set us right again.

Whilst we were dancing, the lightning,

which had been for some time seen in the horizon, and which I had declared to be only fummer lightning, and proceeded entirely from heat, became much more violent, and the thunder was heard through all the noise of the fiddles. Three ladies run out of the fet; their partners followed; the confusion became general, and the music stopped. When any distress or terror comes upon us in a scene of amusement, it has a stronger effect on our minds, either because the contrast makes us feel it more keenly: or rather perhaps, because our fenses being open to impressions of all kinds, the shock is more forcibly and quickly perceived. This circumstance may account in some measure for the extraordinary contortions and shrieks of the ladies. One of the most courageous fat down with her back to the window and stopped her ears; another knelt down before her and hid her face in her lap; a third shoved herself between them, and embraced her little fifter, fhedding at the fame time a torrent of tears: some infifted upon going home; others still more distressed did not attend to their indiscreet partners, who were stealing from their

lips those sights that were addressed to heaven, Some of the gentlemen went down stairs to drink a bottle quietly; and the rest of the company very willingly sollowed the mistress of the house, who had the good sense to conduct us to a room darkened by close window shutters. As soon as we came into it, Charlotte drew the chairs round, made us sit down in a ring, and was eager to begin with some little play.

More than one of our belles drew up and looked prim, in hopes of fome agreeable confequences from the forfeits. "Let us play at counting," faid-Charlotte, "Obferve, I am to go from right to left; you are to count one after the other as you fit, and count fail: whoever flops or mistakes is to have a box on the ear, and fo on till we have counted to a thousand." It was pleafant to fee her go round with her hand up. "One," fays the first, "two," the fecond, "three," the third, and so on till Charlotte went faster and faster. One then mistook : inflantly a box on the ear: the next laughed initead of faying the following numberanother box on the ear; and still faster and faster. I had two for my share; I fancied they were harder than the rest, and was much delighted. A general confusion and laughter put an end to the play long before we got to a thousand. The storm ceased; the company formed into little parties; Charlotte returned to the affembly room, and I followed her. As we were going, she faid,

"The blows I inflicted made them forget their apprehensions; I mysclf was as much asraid as any body, but by affecting courage to keep up the spirits of the company, I really lost my fears." We went to the window; and. still heard the thunder at a distance; a fost rain watered the fields, and filled the air with the most delightful and refreshing smells. Leaning upon her arm, Charlotte fixed her eyes upon the country before us, then raifed them to heaven, and then turned them upon me; they were wet: The put her hand upon mine and faid,? "Klopflock!" I was op-proffed with the fenfations I then felt; I funk under the weight of them; I bent down upon her hand, and wetted it with my tears; as I raised myself I looked steasaltly in her face. Divine Klopstock! why didst thou not feethy apotheofis in those eyes? And thy name so often profaned, why is it ever pronounced by any voice but Chariotte's?

LETTER' XII

JUNE 19.

FORGOT where I broke off my narration; I recollect nothing about it: all I know is, that it was two in the morning when I went to bed, and if I could have talked to you instead of writing to you, I should certainly have kept you till day light.

I believe I did not tell you what passed in our return from the ball, and to-day I have There was a beautiful funnot time neither. rifing; the whole country was refreshed, and the rain fell drop by drop from the trees in the forest.

Our companions were afleep: Charlotte asked me if I did not wish to sleep too? and defired I would not make any ceremony on her account. Looking stedfastly at her I answered, " As long as those eyes continue open, I cannot close mine."

We both remained awake till we came to her door: the maid opened it foftly, and answered to Charlotte's enquires, that every body was well and still in bed. I left her, promiting to fee her again in the course of the day. I kept my word, and fince that time, fun, moon, and stars, may rife and set as they will; I know not whether it is day or whether it is night; the whole world is now nothing to me.

LETTER XIII.

My days are as happy as those which are reserved for the Elect; and whatever may be my fate hereafter, I will never say that I have not tasted of happiness, and the purest happiness of life. You know Walheim; I am now entirely settled there: there I am but half a league from Charlotte; there I enjoy myself, and all the pleasure that a mortal is capable of. When I chose Walheim for the end of my walks, I little thought that all heaven was so near it.—How many times, in my long rambles, have I seen this hunting lodge, which now contains the object of all my vows, sometimes from the top of the hill, sometimes from the meadow on the opposite side of the river.

I have often reflected on the defire men have to extend themselves, and to make new discoveries; and upon that secret impulse, which afterwards inclines them to return to their circle, to conform to the laws of custom, and to embarrass themselves no longer with what passes either to the right or to the left.

When I first came here, and from the top of the hill contemplated the beauties of this vale, you cannot imagine how I was at-

tracted by every thing I faw round me. The little wood opposite, how delightful to fit under its shade! how fine the view from that point of the rock! how agreeable might one wander in those close valleys, and amongst those broken hills! I went and came without having found what I wished. Distance, my dear friend, is like futurity; a darkness is placed before us, and the perceptions of our mind are as obscure as distant objects are to our fight. We ardently wish for a warm and noble energy which might take possession of our fouls; we would saciastice our whole being to be filled with such a fentiment.

So the most determined traveller returns at length to his country, and finds in his own cottage, in the arms of his wife, in the society of his children, and in the labour necessary to maintain them, all the happiness which he sought for in vain in the vast deserts of the world.

When I go to Walheim at sun-rise, gather my own pease, and sit in a corner to shell them, and read Homer; when I go into the little kitchen and make a soup of them, I sigure to myself the illustrious lovers of Penelope killing and dressing their own meat. All descriptions of the patriarchallise give me the most calm and agreeable ideas; and now thank Heaven, I can compare to it the life I now lead myself. Happy is it for me that my heart is capable of feeling the same simple and innocent pleasure, as the peasant

wno fees on his table the cabbage he has raifed with his own hand; and who not only enjoys his meal, but remembers also, with delight, the fine morning in which he planted it, and the soft evenings in which he watered it, and the pleasure he had in seeing it grow and flourish.

L E T T E R XIV.

THE day before yesterday the, physician came from town to make a visit at the steward's. He sound me upon the stoor, playing with Charlotte's children; we were tickling one another, and romping and making a great noise. The doctor is very formal and very solemn: adjusts the plates of his russes whilst he is discoursing with you, and draws his chitterling up to his chin. He thought this conduct of mine very much beneath the dignity of man: I perceived it by his countenance; but I nevertheless continued to rebuild the houses of cards which the children had blown down. He told every body when he went back, that the steward's children were spoiled enough before, but that now Werter entirely ruined them.

Nothing touches me more than children, my dear friend, when I confider them, and observe in the little beings the seeds of all

those virtues and qualities which will one day be so necessary to them; when I see in the obstinate, all the future strmness and constancy of a great and noble character; in the capricious, that levity and gaiety of temper which will make them lightly pass over the dangers and forrows of life; and when I fee them all openness and simplicity, then I call to mind the divine words of our teacher, " If you do not become like one of these-" And these children who are our equals, and whom we ought to look upon as our models, we treat them like fubjects; they are to have no will of their own—Have we then none ourselves? and whence comes this exclusive right-Is it because we are older and more experienced? Great god? from the height of thy glory thou beholdest great children and little children (there are no other) and thou hast long fince declared to which thou gives the preference! But it has also been long since declared, that they believe in him, and do not hear him; and their children are after their own image, &c.

Adieu, my dear friend: I will not bewilder myself upon this subject any longer,

L E T T E R XV

July.

CHARLOTTE will spend some time in town: the is with a very deferving woman, who has been given over by her physicians, and who wished to have Charlotte with her in her last moments. What consolation she is capable of giving to the fick, I have myfelf experienced, for my heart is much difeased, I went with her last week to see the vicar of S-; a fmall village in the mountains, about a league from hence. We got there about four o'clock; Charlotte's little fister went with us. When we came into the court, which is fhaded by two fine walnut trees, the good old man was fitting upon his bench. At fight of Charlotte, he forgot his old age and oaken flick, and ventured to walk towards her. She ran to him, and made him fit down again, fat down by him, prefented a thousand compliments to him from her father, and played with the youngest of his children, the amusement of his old age, though it was rather dirty and difagreeable. I wish you could have seen her attention to this good old man; I wish you could have heard her raising her voice because he is a little deaf, and telling him of young and healthy people who had died when it least could have been expected;

commending the virtues of the Carlstadt waters, and approving his intention of going thither the next fummer; and affuring him the thought he looked better than he did the last time she saw him. During this time I paid my compliments and talked to his wife. The old man feemed quite in spirits; and as I could not help admiring the beauty of his walnut trees, which formed such an agreeable shade over our heads, he began to give us the history of them: "As to the oldest," said he, "we don't know who planted it; fome fay one clergyman, and fome fay another; as to the youngest it is exactly the age of my wife; it will be fifty years old next October; her father planted it in the morning, and towards evening she came into the world. My wise's father was my predecessor here, and I cannot express to you how fond he was of this tree; it is certainly not less dear to me. Upon a log of wood, under this fame tree, my wife was fitting and knitting when I came into this court the first time, five and twenty years ago," Charlotte enquired after his daughter: he said she was gone with Mr. Smith into the meadows to fee the hay-making. He then resumed his history, and told us how he got into the good graces of his predecessor, and of his daughter; how he became first his curate and then his successor; and he had scarcely finished his story, when his daughter returned with Mr. S. and affectionately faluted Charlotte. She has a clear brown complexion, is well

made, lively, and a fensible worthy man might pass his time very happily with her in the country. Her lover, for such Mr. Smith immediately appeared to be, has an agreeable person, but was very reserved and would not join in conversation notwithstanding all the endeavours of Charlotte for that purpose. I was uneasy at it, because I perceived by his countenance that it was not for want of talents, but from caprice and ill humour. It was but too evident afterwards, when we went to take a walk; for whilft f was talking and laughing with the vicar's daughter, the countenance of this gentleman, which before was none of the pleafantest, became fo dark and angry, that Charlotte pulled me by the fleeve to make me defift. Nothing concerns me more than to fee mentorment one another, particularly in the flower of their age in the very season of pleasure, they waste their few short days of sunshine in quarrels and difputes, and only feel their error when it is too late to repair it. This dwelt upon my mind, and during our cellation, the conversation upon the happiness and misery of this life, I could not help taking that opportunity to inveigh bitterly against ill-humour. "We are apt," said I, " to complain that we have but few happy days; and it appears to me that we have but very little right to complain. If our hearts were always in a proper disposition to receive the good things which Heaven fends us, we should acquire arength to support the evils

when they come upon us." "But," fays the vicar's wife, "we cannot always command our tempers; so much depends on the constitution; when the body is ill at ease, the mind is so likewise." "Well let us look upon this disposition as a disease," I answered, " and fee if there is no remedy for it." "That is more to the purpose," faid Charlotte; " and I think, indeed a great deal might be done in this respect. I know for example, that when any thing disturbs my temper, I go into the garden, sing a lively air, and it vanishes." "That is what I meant," I replied, " ill-humour may be compared to floth. It is natural to a man to be indolent; but if once we get the better of our indolence, we then go on with afacrity, and find a real pleasure in being active." The daughter listened to me with attention. The young mah objected that we were not mafters of ourselves, and still less of our feelings. . I told him that it was a difagreeable fensation which was in question, and one that every body wished to get rid of; that we don't know how far our strentgh will go till we have tried it; that the fick confult physicians, and fubmit to the most scrupulous regimen, and the most nauseous medicines to recover their health. I then perceived that the good old man inclined his head to listen to our difcourse. I therefore raised my voice, and addressing myself to him, said; "there has been a great deal of preaching against all crimes, Sir; but I dont know that any body has hitherto preached against the spleen."

Ipleen." "It is for those who preach in towns," faid he, " to discourse on this subject, for peasants don't know what the spleen is; though indeed it would not be amiss to do it here from time to time, if it was only for my wife and the steward." We all laughed, my wire and the steward." We all laughed, and so did he very heartily; but it gave him a fit of coughing, which interrupted us for some time. Mr. Smith resumed the subject. "You have made this indisposition of temper a crime," said he; "that appears to me to be carrying the matter too far." "It is not, though," I answered, "if what is pernicious to pursulves and to others deserve the name to ourselves, and to others, deserves the name of crime. It is not enough that we are without the power to make one another happy, but must we deprive each other of that satisfaction, which, left to ourselves, we might often be capable of enjoying. Shew me the man who has ill-humour, and who hides it; who bears the whole burthen of it himself without interrupting the pleasures of those about him! No; ill-humour arises from a consciousness of our own want of merit; from a discontent which always accompanies that envy which soolish vanity engenders. We dislike to see people happy, unless their happiness is the work of our own hands." Charlotte looked at me and smiled at the heat with which I spoke; and some tears which I perceived in the eyes of the young woman, in-clined me to continue. "Woe unto those," I faid, "who make use of a power over a human heart, to deprive it of the simple

pleasure it would naturally enjoy. All the savours, all the attention in the world, cannot for a moment make amends for the loss of that happiness which a cruel tyranny destroys."

My heart was full; fome recollections prefled upon my mind, and my eyes were

filled with tears.

"We should say to ourselves every day I exclaimed, "what good can I do to my friends? I can only endeavour not to interrupt them in their pleasures, and try to augment the happiness which I myself partake of. When their souls are tormented by a violent passion, when their hearts are rent with grief, I cannot

give them relief for a moment.

"And when at length a fatal malady feizes the unhappy being whose untimely grave was prepared by thy hand—when stretched out and exhausted he raises his dim eyes to heaven and the damps of death are on his brow—then thou standest before him like a condemned criminal; thou seefs thy fault, but 'tis too late; thou seeless thy want of power; thou feeless with bitterness, that all thou canst give, all thou canst do will not restore the strength of thy unsortunate victim, nor procure for him a moment of consolation!

In pronouncing these words, the remembrance of a like scene, at which I had been present, came with all its weight upon my heart. I put my handkerchief to my eyes, I got up and lest the company. The voice of Charlotte, who called me to go home, made me recollect myself; and in our way

back, with what tenderness she chid me! how kindly she represented to me, that the too eager interest, and the heat with which I entered into every thing, would wear me out, and shorten my days!—Yes, my angel, I will take care of myself; I will live for you.

LETTER XVI.

JULY 6.

HARLOTTE is still with her dying friend; and is still the same, still the same kind attentive creature who softens pain, and gives happiness which ever way she turns. She went out yesterday with her little sisters. I knew it, and went to meet her, and we walked together. In coming back towards the town, we stopped at the spring I am so fond of, and which is become a thousand times dearer to me now that Charlotte has fat by the fide of it. I looked around me, and recalled the time I had passed there, when my heart was unoccupied and alone. "Dear spring," faid I, "I have not fince that time enjoyed cool repose by your fresh stream, and often paffing hastily by, I have not even seen you." I fixed my eyes upon Charlotte, and was ftruck with a lively fense of all that I possess in her.

L E T T E R XVII.

JULY 8.

OW can I be so childish? I depend on every turn and change of countenance. How can I be fo childish?—We have been at Walheim; the ladies went in a carriage, but got out to walk. Whilst we were walking, I thought the eyes of Charlotte turned on me—but I was mistaken— I will tell you in two words, for I am dying with sleep. When the ladies got into their coach again, young W. Selftadt, Andran, and myself were talking to them at the window; the young men were gay and full of spirits. I watched Charlotte's eyes; they wandered from one to the other, but did not light on me; upon me who stood there motionless, and who saw nothing but her. My heart was bidding her adieu a thousand and a thousand times, and she did not even look at me. The coach drove off, and a tear was ready to flart. I followed her with my eyes; I faw her put her head out of the window. Alas! was it for me that fhe looked out? I know not; and uncertainty is thy comfort, perhaps-Good night-Ifee my own weakness.

LETTER XVIII.

JULY 10.

YOU should see how foolish I look in company when her name is mentioned, when any body talks of her, particularly when they ask me how I like her?—How I like her! I detest the phrase. What must the man be who liked Charlotte, whose heart and senses were not totally captivated by her?—How I like her—A little while ago, I was asked how I liked Ossian.

LETTER XIX

JULY 113,

eyes that the is interested for me; I feel it.
And I may believe my own heart, which tells me that she dare I say it?—Can I pronounce the divine words?—She loves me.

That she loves me! Oh! how the idea exalts me in my own eyes! How—I may tell you, for you are capable of understanding it—how I honour myself since I have been beloved by her! Is it presumption, or is it a

consciousness of the truth? I do not know a man who is capable of supplanting me in the heart of Charlotte.—And yet when she speaks of Albert with warmth, with tenderness, I feel like an ambitious courtier, who is deprived of his honours and titles; or the soldier whose sword is taken from him by his prince.

LETTER XX.

JULY 16,

HOW my heart beats, and my blood boils in my veins, when by accident I touch her finger!—when my feet meet her's under the table, I draw them back with precepitation as from a furnace: but a fecret power again presses me forward, and disorders all my senses.

Her innocent and easy heart does not know that all these little marks of considence and friendship make my torment. When she puts her hand upon mine, when in eagerness of conversation she comes close to me, and her balmy breath reaches my lips, the sudden estect of lightening is not stronger. Ah! this celessial considence, if ever I should dare—you understand me my dear friend; my heart it not so corrupt sit is weak, wery weak; and is not that a degree of corruption?

I look upon her as facred, and in her prefence I desire nothing; when I am near her I am all soul. There is a favourite air of her's which she plays on the harpsicord with the energy of an angel: it is striking, touching, and yet simple. As soon as she begins it, care, forrow, pain, all is forgotten. I believe I perfectly comprehend all that is related of the magic of ancient music. At times when I am ready to shoot myself, she plays that air, and the darkness which hung overme is dispersed, and I breathe freely again.

LETTER XXI.

JULY 18.

HAT is the whole world to our hearts without love? it is the optic machine of the Savoyards without light. As foon as the little lamp appears, the figures shine on the whitened wall; and if love only shews us shadows which pass away, yet still we are happy, when, like children, we are transported with the splendid phantoms.

I shall not see Charlotte to-day; company, which I could not avoid, hinders me. What do you think I have done? I fent the little boy who waits upon me, that I might at least see somebody that had been near her.

With what impatience I waited for his return, and with what pleafure I faw him! I should certainly have taken him in my arms if I had not been ashamed.

The Bologna stone, when placed in the sun, attracts the rays, and retains them so as to give light a considerable time after it is removed into the dark. The boy was just this to me. The idea that Charlotte's eyes had dwelt on his seatures, the buttons of his coat, the cape, made all of them so interesting, so dear to me—I would not at that moment have taken a thousand crowns for him, I was so happy to see him!—Beware of laughing at me my good friend; nothing which makes us happy is an illusion.

E T T E R XXII.

JULY 19.

AS foon as I opened my window this morning, I faid, "To-day I shall see her," and I calmly looked at the sun. I shall see her, and I have no other wish to form for the whole day; all, all is included in that thought.

LETTE

R

JULY 20.

have of fending me to the ambaffador of at ______. I don't love subordination, and we all know, too that he is a hard disagreeable man to have any connection with. You say my mother wishes to have me employed. I could not help laughing at that. __Am I not employed enough? and if it is in shelling pease and beans, it is in fact the same. In this world, all is misery; and those who in compliance with others are endeavouring to acquire riches or honours, are in my opinion madmen.

LETTER XXIV.

JULY 241

MINCE you are so much interested about my progress in drawing, I am forry to tell you, that I have hitherto done very little in that way. I never was in a happier disposition; I never understood nature better; I sever was more sensible of the sublime parts

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of it, nor entered more minutely into its details; and yet I don't know how to express the state in which I am; my executive powers sail me; every thing swims and dances before me, and I cannot make an outline. I think I should succeed better in relief, if I was to use clay or wax; I shall try, if this lasts any longer. Three times I have begun Charlotte's picture, and three times have dishonoured my pencil. I don't know how it is, not long ago I was very happy in taking likenesses; I have made a shadow of her, and I must content myself with that.

L E T T E R XXV.

JULY 27.

HAVE very often resolved not to see her so often. It is more easy to talk than to act. Every day I yield to the temptation; and when I return at night, I say I won't go on the morrow; but on the morrow I find myself with her again, and don't know how it has happened. Don't imagine, however, that good reasons are always wanting. One evening she said, "You'll come again to-morrow;" I could not then avoid going. Another day, the weather is so fine I must walk.—I walk to Walheim; when I am there, it is but

half a league farther. My grandmother used to tell us a story of a mountain of loadstone; When any vessel came near it, the nails slew to the mountain, and the unhappy crew perished amidst the disjointed planks.

L E T T E R XXVI.

LBERT is arrived. Were he the best and the most perfect of men, were I in every respect his inferior, it would not be less infupportable to me to fee him in possession of so many charms, so many perfections. I have feen him, my dear friend; I have feen this happy husband; he is a well-bred worthy man, whom one cannot help liking. Happily for me I was not at the first meetings; my heart would have been torn to pieces; and he has been so kind as not to give Charlotte a fingle kifs before me. Heaven reward him for it! The effeem he has for this charming girl must make me love him, He shews a regard for me; I am entirely indebted to Charlotte for it. Women always endeavour to keep up a good understanding between their friends; it don't often succeed; when it does, they only are the gainers by it. Seriously I cannot help esteeming Albert. The coolness and calmness of his temper form a striking

contrast with the impetuosity of mine; and yet he has a great deal of feeling, and knows the value of that happiness which he possesses. He seems very little subject to ill-humour; which you know of all faults is the one I am least inclined to excuse.

He looks upon me as a man of understand ing and taste. My attachment to Charlotte, the lively interest I shew for every thing that relates to her, augment his triumph and his love. I will not enquire whether he may not . in private fometimes teazeher with little jealousies; in this place, at least, I know I should not be quite easy. Be that as it will, the pleafure I enjoyed with Charlotte is at an end. Shall I call it folly or blindness?-But it wants no name, the thing speaks for itself. Before Albert came I knew all that Inow know; I knew I could have no pretentions to her, and did not claim any; and now here I am, like an ideot, staring with altonishment, because another comes and takes her from me. I gnash my teeth, I bite my lips, I hate my self; but I should despise the man still more who could tell me coldly, that I mult reconcile myself to it, for it could not be otherwise. Let me escape from all such filly personages. -Yesterday, after having rambled a long time in the woods, I returned to Charlotte's house. I found her fitting with Albert under an arbour. Not knowing what to do, I played the fool, and was guilty of a thoufand extravagancies. "For heaven's fake," faid Charlotte to-day, " let me beg of you that we may have no more scenes like that

of last night; you are quite alarming in your violent spirits." Between ourselves, I have taken to watch Albert; and when he is engaged I run there, and am always pleased when I find her alone.

LETTER X

AAVII,

AUGUST 8.

BELIEVE me, my dear friend, when I talked of the people who might advise me to reconcile myself to this event, and said, "Away with such advisers!" I was very far from thinking you could possibly be one of them; but, in fact, you are in the right. I will only make one objection. Of two opposite methods which are proposed, one seldom takes either. There are as many various lines of conduct and opinion, as there are turns of scature between an aquittee nose and a stat one.

Give me leave then to grant all your conclutions, and contrive a middle way for my

felf, to flip between them.

You say to me that I either have hopes of obtaining Charlotte, or that I have not. In the first case, I ought to sollow my point, and press forward to the accomplishment of my wishes;—in the second case, you tell me to

act as a man, and throw aside the unfortunate affection which will consume all my strength, this is very justly said, my dear friend, and

very eafy too to fay.

Would you require of a feeble man, oppressed by a low and languid disease, which is wearing out his constitution by degrees, that he should put an end to his miseries by a pistol or a dagger? Does not the same disease, which is consuming his life, at the same time deprive him of the resolution to put an end to it?

You might in return fend me a fimile of the fame kind.—Who would not have an arm cut off, rather than risk his life by deferring the operation? Perhaps many would,—But let us leave these comparisons.

There are times in which I have refolution, and should perhaps go away, if I knew where

to go.

LETTER

XXVIII,

AUGUST 10.

IF I were not deprived of all understanding, I might lead the happiest life in the world here; so many agreeable circumstances, and of a kind to make a worthy man happy are seldom united. Alas! I feel it but too sen

fibly! happiness depends soley on the mind! To be considered as making part of the most amiable family in the world, to be beloved by the father as a fon, by the children as a father, and by Charlotte-and this worthy Albert, who does not interrupt my happiness by any stroke of ill-humour, who falutes me cordially, and prefers me to every thing but Charlotte! My dear friend, you would like to hear us, when we talk together and talk of Charlotte. In fact, nothing can be more ridiculous than our connection, and yet I am frequently fostened even to tears. When he talks to me of Charlotte's most respectable mother; when he describes to me her last moments, and the affecting fcene: in which fhe gays up to her daughter the care of her children and family's when he tells me how Charlotte immediately affumed another chagaster; what at skilful occonomist, and an active housewife she became; and what a tender mother; every day difplaying all these qualities, and yet preserving her agreeable chearfulness and vivacity, I walk by the side of him, pick up flowers, by the way, with great attention make a notegay, and—throw it on the first brook I come to and watch it as it glides gently, down. I don't recollect whether I told you that Albert is to fettle here. He is much esteemed an court, and has obtained a place which brings him in a good income. I have feen few men to punctual and method dical in business, wer his Lierran . John

LETTER

ABOUST 12.

ALBERT is certainly one of the best men intheworld. I had a very fingular converfation with him yesterday, which I must relate to you. I went to take leave of him; for I took it into my head to spend a few days up the mountains, from whence I now write to you. As I was walking up and down his room, I observed his pittols. I asked him to lend them to me for my journey. "They are at your service," faid he, " if you will take the trouble of loading them, for I only keep them there for form." I took one up, and he continued; 4 ever fince I had like to have suffered by the precaution I have left off keeping loaded fire-arms." I defired him to tell me what the appldent was." I was with a friend in the country," faid he; " my piftols were not loaded, and I flept with perfeet tranquility; but one rainy afternoon, when I was fitting and doing nothing, it came into my head, I don't know how, that the house might be attacked, and that these piltols might be of use, and that we might-in thort, you know how one goes on when one has nothing better to do. I gave my pistols to my fervant to clean and load. He was playing with the maid, and trying to frighten her; and, God knows how, the pistol went

off;—the rammer was in; it went against the girl's hand, and tore off her thumb. You may imagine the lamentations and noise we had; and moreover a surgeons bill to pay. Since that accident my pistols have remained as you see them." What, indeed, is the use of precaution, we cannot, my dear friend, foresee the dangers which threaten us. Do you know, I like every thing in this man except his indeeds; and every rule has an exception. But he is so correct in his behaviour, of such perfect veracity, that if he thinks he has risked any thing, or been too general, or not strictly true, he never ceases to moderate, and qualify, and extenuate, till at length it appears that he has said nothing at all. Albert now, according to custom, was immersed in his text; I ceased to hear him, and was lost in reveries. In these reveries, I put the mouth of the pistol to my forehead. "What do you mean?" cried Albert, turning back the pistol. "It is not charged," said I. "And if it is not," he answered with impatience, "what do you mean by it? I cannot comprehend how a man should be so mad as to blow out his brains; and the bare idea of it shocks me." "What right has any man," said I, "in speaking of an action, immediately to pronounce that it is mad, or wise, or good, or bad? What is meant by all this? Have you carefully examined the interior motives for the action? Have you fairly unfolded all the reasons which gave rise to it, and which made it ne-. off;—the rammer was in; it went against the Have you fairly unfolded all the reasons which gave rife to it, and which made it necessary? If you did all this you would not be fo quick with your decision," "However,"

faid Albert, "you will allow that fome actions are criminal, whatever were the motives for committing them."—I granted it, and

fhrugged up my fhoulders.

"But still, my good friend," I faid, "there are more exceptions to make. Thest is a crime; but the man who is driven to it with extreme poverty, with no design but to save himself and his family from perishing for want, must be too be punished? and is he not rather an object of our compassion? Who shall throw the first stone at a husband that, in the first heat of just resentment, facrifices a faithless wise, and her persidious seducer? or at a young girl whom love only has led astray? Even our laws, our pedantic laws, our cold cruel laws, relent and withdraw their punishment.

"These examples are very different," said Albert; " because a man, under the influence of violent passion, is incapable of reflection, and is looked upon as drunk or out of his fenses." "Oh! you people of found understanding," I replied, smiling, " are very ready to pronounce fentence, and talk of extravagance, and madness, and intoxication; you are quiet, and care for nothing; you avoid the drunken man, and detest the extravagant; you pass on the other side like the Priest, and like the Pharisee you thank God that you are not one of them. I have more than once experienced the effects of drinking; my passions have always bordered upon extravagance, and I am not ashamed to own it, Do I not find that those superior men, who have done any great or extraordinary action, have in all times been treated as if they were intoxicated or mad?

"And in private life too, is it not infufferable, that if a young man does any thing uncommonly noble or generous, the world immediately fays he is out of his fenfes? Take shame to yourselves, ye people of discretion; take shame to yourselves ye sages of the earth,"—"This now is one of your extravagant slights," said Albert; "you always go beyond the mark; and here you are most undoubtedly wrong, to compare suicide, which is in question, with great actions; for it can only be looked upon as a weakness. It is much easier to die than to bear a life of misery with sortitude."

I was upon the point of breaking off the conversation immediately; for nothing puts me out of all patience, like a common-place opinion, which means nothing, whilf I am talking from my inmost heart. However I got the better of myself; for having often heard this pitiful argument, I now begin to be used to it. But I answered with some warmth, "You call this a weakness, beware of being carried away by such sounds? Suppose a people groaning under the yoke of tyranny; do you call them weak, when at length they throw it off and break their chains? The man who, to rescue his house from slames, exerts all his powers, lifts burthers with ease that he could scarcely move when his mind was at peace; he who attacks and puts to slight half a score of his enemies;

are these weak people? My good friend, if resistance is a mark of strength, can the highest degree of resistance be called a weakness?" Albert looked stedsastly at me, and said, "Begging your pardon, I don't think the examples you have brought have any relation to the subject in question." "That may very likely be," I answered, "for I have been often told, that my way of combining things appeared extravagant. But let us try to set the matter in another light; let us examine what is the situation of a man who resolves to free himself from the burthen of life—a burthen that is in general so much desired—and let us enter into his feelings; for we cannot otherwise reason fairly on the subject.

"Human nature," I continued, "has certain limits; there is a degree of joy, grief, pain, and which it is able to endure, and be-

yond that degree it is annihilated.

We are not, therefore, to enquire whether a man is weak or fivong, but whether he can pass the bounds of nature, and the measure of his sufferings, either of mind or body; and I think it is as absurd to say that a man who destroys himself is a coward, as to call a man a coward who dies of a malignant sever." Paradox, all paradox! exclaimed Albert; Not so Paradoxical as you imagine? I replied; you will allow that we call disease mortal, in which nature is so severely attacked, and her strength so say exchanged, that what remains is not sufficient to raise her up and set her going again.

"Let us apply this to the mind; let us fee how ideas work, and how impressions fix upon it; at length a violent passion, takes entire possession, destroys all the powers it possessed when at ease, and entirely subdues it.

"It is in vain that a man of found underflanding and cool temper fees the miserable situation of a wretch in such circumstances; it is in vain that he councils him; 'tis like the man in health, who sits by the bed of his dying friend, but is unable to communicate to him the smallest portion, of his strength."

Albert thought this too general. I quoted the girl who lately drowned herfelf, and made him recollect the flory-" A good young creature, so accustomed to the narrow sphere of domestic labour, and the business of the week, that she knew of no pleasure but tak2 ing a walk in the fields on a Sunday, dancing once perhaps in the holidays, and the rest of her time only talking with her next neighbour of the news and little quarrels of the village. At length her heart feels new and unknown wishes; all that used to please her, now by degrees becomes tafteless till she meets with a man to whom a new affection invifibly attaches her; from that time her hopes are all centered in him; the whole furrounding world is forgotten by her; she fees, hears, and defires nothing but him; he alone occupies all her thoughts. Her heart having never felt the baneful pleafure arifing from light vanity, her wishes tend immediately to the object of them; she hopes to belong to him, and in eternal bonds expect to enjoy all the defires of

her heart, and to realize the ideas of happiness which she has formed. His repeated promises confirm her hopes; his fondness encreafes her paffion; her whole foul is lost and drowned in pleasure; her heart is all rapture. At length the stretches out her arms to embrace the object of her vows—All is vanished away; her lover forfakes her—Amazed! petrified; she stands senseless before the aby ss of misery she sees before her; all around her is darkness; for her there is no prospect, nor hope, nor confolation;—she is forfaken by him in whom her life was bound up; and in the wide universe which is before her, and amongft so many who might repair her loss, she feels alone and abandoned by the whole world-Thus blinded, thus impelled, by the piercing grief which wrings her heart, she plunges into the deep to put an end to her torments. Such, Albert, is the history of many men; and is it not a parrallel case with illness? Nature has no way to escape; her powers exhausted, and contending powers to struggle with, death must be the consequence. Woe unto the man who could hear this situation described, and who could fay, "A foolish girl! why did not she wait till time had worn off the impression? her despair would have been softened, and The would have found another lover to comfort her." One might as well fay, "A fool! he died of a fever; why did he not wait till he had recovered his strength, till his blood was calm? then all would have been well, and he would have been alive now."

Albert, who did not allow the comparison

to be just, made many objections; amongst the rest. That I had only brought the example of a simple and ignorant girl; -but he could not comprehend how a man of fense, whose views are more enlarged, and who sees fuch various confolations should ever suffer himself to fall into such a state of despair. "My good friend," faid I, " whatever is the education of a man, whatever is his understanding, still he is a man, and the little reafon that he possesses, either does not act at all, or acts very feebly when the passions are let loofe, or rather when the boundaries of human nature close in upon him-But we will talk of this another time," I faid, and took up my hat-Alas! my heart was fulland we parted without conviction on either fide—How rarely do men understand one another.

L E T T E R XXX

AUGUST 15.

T is most certain that what renders one man necessary to another, is a similarity of taste and sentiment. I see that Charlotte would not lose me without regret; and as to the children, they every day ask me to come again to-morrow. I went this asternoon to

tune Charlotte's harpficord; but I could not contrive to do it; all the children came about me, and asked me to tell them a story. Charlotte was desirous that I should please them, and I told my very best tale of the prince that was served with dwarfs. I improve by this exercise myself, I assure you, and am quite furprized at the impression these stories make upon the children. If I invent an incident at any time, and afterwards omit it, the little arch rogues never fail to tell me, it was not fo the first time; so that I now endeavour to relate with great exactness, and without any pauses, and in a tone of voice that is almost recitative. I fee by this how much an author hurts his works by altering them even for the better. The first impression is readily received. A man will believe the incredible, it will be engraved on his memory; and woe unto those who would afterwards endeavour to efface it!

L E T T E R XXXI

HAT constitutes the happiness of man, must it then change and become the fource of his misery? That ardent sentings, which animated my heart with the love of.

of nature, which poured in upon me a torrent of delight, which brought all paradife before me, is now become an infupportable torment, a demon which pursues and harrases me, incessantly. In times past I contemplated from the top of high rocks, the broad river which, far as eye can reach, waters this fertile plain. Every thing put forth and grew, and was expanded. Around me all was in motion. I faw these mountains covered to their summits with high tufted trees, and the vallies in their various windings sheltered by smiling woods; the peaceful stream gently glided through the trembling reeds, and in its calm furface reflected the light clouds, which a foft zephy kept suspended in the air. I heard the birds animating the woods with their fong. Millions of infects danced in the purple rays of the fun. The arid rock afforded nourishment to the moss: and the fands below were covered with broom. The vivifying heat which animates all nature, was every where displayed before my eyes; it filled and warmed my heart. I was lost in the idea of infinity. Stupenduous mountains encompassed me; precipices were before my feet; torrents fell by the fide of me; impetuous rivers ran through the plain; rocks and mountains refounded from afar; and in the depths of the earth I faw innumerable powers in motion and multiplying to infinity. All the beings of the creation, of a thousand tribes and a thoufand forms, move upon the earth and in the air; and man hides himself in his little hut; and fays, " I am lord over this vast uni

verse." Weak mortal! all things appear little to you, for you are little yourfelf. Craggy mountains, deferts untro den by the foot of man, even the unknown confines of the immense ocean, are animated by the breath of the Eternal, and every atom to which he has given existence and life, finds favour in his fight. Ah! how often at that time has the flight of a fea-bird which paffed over my head, inspired me with the defire of being transported to the shore of the immeasurable waters, there to drink the pleasures of life as in a river, and to partake, if but for a moment, and with the confined powers of my foul, of the beatitude of the Creator, in whom we live and move and have our being-

My dear friend, the bare recollection of these times still gives me pleasure; the vehemence of mind with which I recall the senlations, which gives me faculties to express them, raises me above myself, and makes me

doubly feel my present anguish.

The curtain drops, the scene is changed; instead of prospects of eternal life, a bottom-less pit is for ever opened before me. Can we say of any thing, that it exists, when all passes away, when time in its rapid progress carries everything with it, and our transitory existence, hurried along by the torrent, is either swallowed up by the waves or dashed against the rocks? There is not a moment which does not prey upon me, and all around me; and every moment I am myself a destroyer. The most innocent walk deprives of life a thouand of poor insects; one step destroys the sa-

bric of the industrious ant, and turns a little world into a chaos! No, 'tis not the great and uncommon calamities of the world, the floods which sweep away whole villages, the earthquakes, that swallow up our towns, which touch and affect me. What saps my heart, is that destroying hidden power, which exists in every thing. Nature has formed nothing which does not consume itself, and every thing that is near it: so that surrounded by earth and air, and by all the active powers, I wander with an aching heart, and the universe to me is a fearful monster, which devours and regorges its food.

L E T T E R XXXII.

AUGUST 20.

T is in vain that I firetch out my arms towardsher, when I wake in the morning after the ill-omened visions of the night; 'tis in vain that I feek her, when an innocent dream has happily deceived me, and placed me by her side in the fields; I held her hand, I covered it with kiffes; Alas! when half asleep, I still think I touch her, and then I wake entirely—torrents of tears flow from my oppresfed heart! and bereaved of all comfort I weep overshe woes to come.

L E T T E R XXXIII.

AUGUST 22.

My active spirits have degenerated into uneasy indolence: I cannot employ myself; I cannot be idle; I cannot think; I am no longer sensible of the beauties of nature, and books are distasteful to me.-When we give ourselves up, every thing fails us.—I wish sometimes I was a mechanic: when I waked in the morning I should have fome pursuit, fome hope, a talk at least for the day. I often envy Albert when I fee him buried in a heap of papers and parchments up to his eyes; and I say it to myself; in his place I should be happy -I have more than once intended to write to you, and to the minister, for the employment which you think I might obtain. I believe myself I might have it; the minister has long shewn a regard for me, and has often told me that I ought to feek fome employment. It is the business of an hour only; but when the fable recurs to me of the horse, who being weary of his liberty, fuffered himself to be saddled and bridled, and then found reason to repent; I fay, when this fable recurs to me, I don't know what to determine upon-Besides, my dear friend, this defire to change my fituation, is it not the consequence of that restless perturbed spirit which would equally pursue me in very fituation in life? Digitized by Google

L E T T E R XXXIV.

AUGUST 28.

I F my ills could admit any cure, they would certainly be cured here. This is my birth-day -Very early in the morning I received a little parcel from Albert ;-Upon opening it, I found one of the knots which Charlotte had on her fleeve the first time I fawher, and which I feveral times asked her to give me. Albert had added two volumes in 12mo. of Wetstein's Homer, which I had wanted for some time, the Ernesti edition being inconvenient to carry with me when I walked out. You fee how they prevent my wishes, how well they understand all those little attentions of friendthip, to superior to the magnificent, presents of the great, which are humiliating, the fleeve-knot a thousand times, and every time I breathed delight from the memory of happy days days which will never return. Such my friend is our fate—I do not murmur at it-The flowers of life do but just shew themselves. How many pass away, and leave no trace behind! How few are succeeded by fruit, and the fruit how rakely does it ripen !-Alas! is it not strange, my dear friend, that we should suffer to perish and to decay, the little which remains and ripens? Adjeu!

It is the finest weather in the world.—In Charlotte's orchard I often climb into a tree and choose pears for her; she stands under it and takes them from me as I gather them.

L E T T E R XXXV.

AUGUST 30.

WRETCH that I am, do I not take pleasure in deceiving myself, and am I not without 'understanding? -- What will become of this ardent and unbounded paffion ?-I address no prayers but to Charlotte; my imagination fees nothing but her; all that furrounds me is of no account, but as it relates to her.-And in this state I enjoy some happy hours; till I am obliged to tear myself from her; and to that alas! my heart often forces me. When I have been fitting by her for two or three hours, quite absorbed by her tigure, her attitudes, her divine expressions, the fentiment by degrees takes possession of me, and is worked up to the highest excess; my fight is confused; my breathing is op-pressed; I hear nothing; my veins swell; a palpatation feizes my heart, and I fcarcely know where I am, or whether I exist. Then if fost sensations, donot prevail, as it sometimes happens,—if Charlotte does not at

least allow me the melancholy consolation to bathe her hand with my tears, I am obliged to leave her, and run and wander about the country. I climb fleep rocks; I break my way through copfes, amongst thorns and briers which tear me to pieces, and I feel a little Sometimes I lie stretched on the ground, overcome with fatigue, and dying with thirst: fometimes late in the night, when the moon shines upon my head, I lean against a bending tree in some sequestered sorest, to ease my wrung feet; and quite worn out and exhausted, I sleep till break of day. Oh! my friend! the difmal cell, the fackcloth, the girdle with sharp points of iron, would be indulgence and luxury in compa-, rison to what I now suffer .- Adieu .- I see no end to these torments but the grave.

LETTER XXXVI.

SEPTEMBER 3.

WILL go.—my dear friend I thank you; I was in doubt and you determine me. I have refolved to leave her this fortnight; it must be fo.—She is returned to the town, and is at the house of a friend; and Albert—and —I will go from hence.

LETTER XXXVII.

September 3.

WHAT a night! I can henceforth bear any thing. My friend, I shall see her no more. Ah! why cannot I fall on your neck, and with floods of tears express all the passions which tear my heart! I am sitting down, and trying to breathe freely, and doing all that is in my power to compose my mind: I am waiting for day-light and the post horses. Charlotte is at rest; she does not know that she will see me no more. I tore myself away; and had the resolution not to betray my intention, during a conversation which lasted two hours.—Great God! such a conversation!

Albert promised me to come with Charlotte into the garden immediately after support. I was upon the the terrace, under the thick chesnut trees, and saw the setting sun my eyes for the last time saw him sink beneath this delightful valley and silent stream. I had often been upon the same spot with Charlotte, and seen the same glorious sight, and now—I walked up and down this walk so dear to me; a secret sympathy had often detained me there before I knew Charlotte; and we were pleased when, early in our acquaintance, we found we had both the same dilection for this place. Under the ches.

nut trees there is an extensive view—But I remember that I mentioned this to you before in a letter, and described how high copses inclose the end of it; how the walk through the wood becomes darker and darker, till it ends in a recess, formed by the thickest trees, and which has all the charms of gloomy solitude. I fill remember the tender melancholy which came over my heart the first time I entered this silent deep retreat. I had certainly a secret foreboding, that it would one day be the scene of my torment.

After I had spent half an hour in the oppofite ideas of going away and returning again, I heard them come up the terrace. I flew to meet them, and shuddering I took Charlotte's hand and kissed it. Justas we reached the top of the terrace, the moon appeared behind a hill covered with wood, conversing on various subjects we came to the dark recess; Charlotte went in and fat down, Albert sat down by her side; I did the same.—But my agitation did not suffer me to remain long seated;—I got up and stood before her, walked backwards and forwards, sat down again; it was a state of violent emotion.

Charlotte made us observe a fine effect of moon-light at the end of the wood, which appeared the more striking and brilliant from the darkness which surrounded the spot where we were. We remained for some time silent; and then Charlotte said, "Whenever I walk by moon-light, it brings to my remembrance all those who were dear to me, who are no more; and I think of death and a suture

state. Yes, continues she, with a firm but touching voice, "we shall still exist; but, Werter, shall we find one another out? shall we know one another again? What presages

have you? What is your opinion?"

"Charlotte," I faid, holding out my hand to her, and my eyes full of tears, "we shall again see one another here and hereaster." I could say no more.—My dear friend, should she have put this question to me, just when the thoughts of a cruel separation filled my heart?

" And those persons who have been dear to us," faid she, " and who are now no more, do they know that when we are happy, we recall them to our memory with tenderness? -The shade of my mother hovers round me, when in a still evening I sit in the midst of her children—when I see them assembled about me, as they used to be affembled about her! I then raife my fwimming eyes to Heaven, and wish she could look down upon us, and fee that I fulfil the promise which I made to her in her last moments, to be a mother to her children! A hundred times have I exclaimed, pardon, dearest of mothers! pardon me, if I am not to them all that you were! -Alas! I do all that I can; they are all properly cloathed and fed, and ftill more, they are well educated and beloved! If you can behold our mutual attachment, the harmony that fublists amongst us, you would give thanks to that Being to whom, dying, you addressed such fervent prayers for our happiness." This, she said, my dear friend; but who could repeat all her words? how should cold and unfeeling characters catch the expressions of sentiment and genius; Albert gently interrupted ker,—"My charming Charlotte, you are too much assected; I know these recollections are dear to you, but I beg—"Oh! Albert," said she, "you do not forget, I know you do not, the evenings when we three, during the absence of my father, used to sit at our little round table after the children were gone to bed. You often had a book in your hand, but you seldom read any of it—and who would not have preferred the conversation of that delightful woman to every thing in the world? She was beautiful, mild, chearful, and always active. God knows how often I have knelt before him, and prayed that I might be like her.

I threw myfelf, at her feet; I took her hands, and wetting them with my tears, faid, "Charlotte; the benediction of Heaven is upon you, and the spirit of your mother."—"If you had but known her," she said, and pressed my hand—"she was worthy of being known to you."—I was motionless; never had I received praise so statering. "And this woman was to die in the slower of her age; the youngest of her children was but six months old. Her illness was short; she was retigned and calm; nothing gave her any anxiety but her children, and more particularly the youngest. When she sound her end approaching she bade me go and setch them; and when they were all round her bed, the

little ones who did not know their misfortune, and the great ones who were quite overcome with forrow, she raised her feeble hands to heaven, hung over them, and prayed for them, then kissed them one after the other, fent them back, and said to me, "Be you their mother," I held out my hand to her. "You promise much my child; a mother's fondness and a mother's care. Your tears of affection and gratitude have often shewn me that you felt what was a mother's tenderness—shew such tenderness to your brothers and sisters: and to your father be dutiful and faithful as a wife; you will be his comfort." She asked for him. He was gone out to hide the bitterness of his grief;—he felt all that he was to lose, and his heart was in agonies.

"You, Albert, were in the room. She heard fomebody move; asked who it was, and defired you to come to her. She looked at us both with great composure and satisfaction in her countenance, and said, "They will be happy, they will be happy with one another!" Albert taking her in his arms, cried out, "Yes, Charlotte, we are and shall be happy." Even the calm Albert was mov-

ed;—I was quite out of my fenses.

"And such a woman," she continued,
"was to leave us, Werter—Great God!
must we thus part with every thing we hold
dear in the world? Nobody feels this more
keenly than children; they cried and lamented for a long time afterwards, that the
black man had carried away their dear mama!"

Charlotte got up; -it rouzed me-but I remained fitting and held her hand. " Let us go," faid she; "it is quite time." drew away her hand; I grafped it still closer. " we shall see one another again," I said; " we shall find one another out; under whatever form it is, we shall know one another. I am going; yes, I am going of my own accord; but if it was for ever; it would be more than I could bear. Adieu, Charlotte, adieu Albert! we shall fee one another again." -" Yes, to-morrow, I fancy," she added, fmiling. I felt the word to-morrow. Alas! fhe fcarcely knew when the withdrew her hand from me. She withdrew her handfrom me-She went down the walk. I flood and followed her with my eyes, then threw myfelf on the ground in a pation of tears; I got up again, and ran up the terrace, and there I still faw under the shade of the lime-trees, her white gown waving near the garden gate. firetched out my arms and the difappeared.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

SORROWS

O F

WERTER:

Λ

GERMAN STORY.

----Tædet cæli convexa tueri.

TO EACH HIS SUFFERINGS.

GRAY. (Ode to Adverfity.)

VOL. II.

LONDON:

T. C A D E L L.

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THE

S O R R O W S

OF

WERTER.

LETTER XXXVIII.

20th October, 1771.

ARRIVED here yesterday. The minister is indisposed, and will not go out for some days. If he was less peevish and morose all would do well. I see it but too plainly, heaven has destined me to severe trials; but I won't be disheartened; one may bear any thing with a little levity. I can scarcely help smiling at the word which has just escaped me; a little of that levity, which I am totally without, would make me the happiest of men. And must I

despair of my faculties and the gifts of nature, whilst others of far inferior strength and talents are parading before me with the utmost satisfaction in themselves? Great God, amidst the bleffings thou deigned to shower down upon me, why was I not endowed with felf-complacency and confidence? But patience, and all will I hope be better; for I will own to you, my dear friend, that you were in the right: fince I have been obliged continually to mix with other men-fince I have had an opportunity of observing their designs, their conduct, their convertation, I am become more easy and more satisfied with myself. As we naturally compare ourselves with every thing we meet, our happiness or misery depends on the objects which are brought into comparison with us, and in this respect nothing is more dangerous than folitude. There our imagination, which is ever disposed to rise, takes a new flight on the wings of fancy, and forms a chain of beings of which we are the last and most inferior. All things appear greater than they really are, and all feem furperior to us; and this operation of the mind is natural. We are continually feeling our own imperfections; we think we have observed in others qualities which we have not, and conclude they also possess all we have ourselves: and thus we have made a perfect, a happy man; but such a man exists only in our imaginations.

But when, in spite of weakness and disappointment, we direct our endeavours to one end, and fleadily persevere in the pursuit of it, we often find that we have made more way though continually tacking, than others with all the affistance of wind and tide; and yet that is a true judgment which we form of ourfelves from our situation with others, whether we are on a line with them, or before them.

LETTER XXXIX.

10th November.

BEGIN to think my fituation more tolerable: I am much occupied; and the number of actors, and the different parts they play, make a very amufing variety in the scene. I have made an acquaintance with the Count of C——, and I esteem him more and more every day. He is a man of strong understanding and great discernment: but though he sees farther than other people, he is not therefore cold in his temper and manner; his sensibility surpasses all his other qualities. One morning that I went to speak to him upon business, he expressed a friendship for me; by the first word he perceived that we understood each other, and that he might

talk to me in a ftyle different from that he made use of with most of the others.

I cannot express the satisfaction I receive from the openness of his conduct with regard to me. It is the greatest of pleasures when a delicate mind thus lays itself open to one.

LETTER XL.

December 24.

I FORESAW it :- The minister occasions me a number of vexations. 'Tis the most punctilious blockhead under heaven;---be goes on step by step with the trifling minuteness of an old woman. But how can a man be pleased with other people, who is never satisfied with himself? I like to go on with business regularly, and with alacrity; and when it is finished, that it should be finished. But not fo with him; he is capable of returning my draught to me and faying, " It will do, but go over it again, however, there is always fomething to correct; one may find a better phrase or a properer word." I then lose all patience, and wish myself at the devil. Not a conjunction, not one connecting word must be omitted; and as to the transpositions, which I like, and which flow naturally from my pen, he is their mortal foe. If every fentence is not expressed exactly in the style of the office, he is quite lost. 'Tis deplorable to have any connection with fuch a personage.

The only thing which gives me fatisfaction, is my intimacy with Count C——. He very frankly told me the other day, how much he was displeased with the difficulties and delays of the minister; that people of his cast must make every thing troublesome to themselves, and to others. "But", added he, " one must submit, as a traveller that is obliged to climb over a mountain; -if the mountain was not in the way, his road would undoubtedly be shorter and more convenient; but in fine, there it is, and he must go over it."

The old man perceives the Count's preference for me-it makes him angry. When I am present, he takes every opportunity to depreciate the Count: I naturally take up his defence, and that increases his displeasure. Yesterday I was well aware that when he aimed a stroke at my friend, he meant that it should also hit me. -- "For the common affairs of the world", faid he, " the Count may do very well; his style is good, and he writes with facility; but like other great geniuses, he has no solid learning." I longed to strike him -for to what purpose is argument with fuch a kind of animal? However, as that was not possible, I answered with some warmth, that every respect was due to him, both for his understanding and his character; that he was the only man I had ever met with, whose ex-

tensive genius raised him so high above the common level, and who yet retained all his activity in business. This was algebra to his conceptions; and I withdrew, lest some new absurdity in him should raise my choler too much. It is you that are the authors of my ill-fortune; you, all of you who forced me to bend my neck to this yoke, and preached activity to me. If the man who plants potatoes, and carries them to town on market-days, is not a more active being than I am, then let me work ten years longer at the cursed galley to which I am now chained.

And distaste and lassitude, those fashionable miseries which reign amongst the filly people who affect an unmixed society; the ambition of rank! how they toil, how they watch to gain precedence! What poor and contemptible passions, and how plain to be seen! We have a woman here, for example, who never ceases to entertain the company with accounts of her family, and her estates. Any stranger who heard her would suppose she was a filly creature, whose head was turned by some slight pretence at least to rank, or the lordship of a manor; but still more ridiculous, she is the daughter of a steward's clerk in this neighbourhood. I cannot conceive how the human race can so debase itself.

I do indeed every day perceive more and more how abfurd it is to judge of others by one's felf. And it is with so much difficulty that I stop the ferment of my blood, and keep my heart at peace, that I very readily leave

every one to purfue the path he has chosen; but at the same time I ask a like permission

for myself.

These paltry distinctions between the inhabitants of the same town, are what disturb me most. I know perfectly well, that inequality of conditions is necessary, and much I myself gain by it. But I would not have this institution come in my way and hinder me, when I might enjoy some pleasure, some shadow of

happiness upon this earth.

I have lately made an acquaintance with a Miss B---, a very agreeable girl; who notwithstanding the formality and stiffness of the people about her, has retained a very eafy and unaffected manner. The first conversation we had together, equally pleafed us both: and when we parted I defired leave to pay my respects to her, which she granted in so obliging a manner, that I waited with impatience for the time to avail myself of it. She is not of this place, but lives here with an aunt. The countenance of the old virago displeased me at first fight; however, I paid her great attention, and often addressed myself to her. In about half an hour, I pretty nearly gueffed what her niece has fince acknowledged. This good aunt, who is in years, with a fmall fortune, and still smaller share of understanding, has no fatisfaction but the long lift of her ancestors; no protection but her noble birth; this is the defence, the rampart with which the furrounds herfelf; and her only amufement is standing at her window to look down with fovereign contempt on the ignoble heads which pass under it in the street. This ridiculous old woman was formerly handsome, and many a young man was the sport of her, caprice: that was the golden age. Her charms faded, she was forced to accept of an old halfpay officer, and be subservient to his will:---that was the age of brass. Now she is a widow,
and deserted; was it not for her agreeable niece nobody would take notice of her; this may truly be called the iron age.

LETTER XLL

January 8, 1772.

WHAT men are these !—Form occupies their whole fouls; they can employ their time and thoughts for a whole year together, in contriving how to get nearer, by one chair only, to the upper end of the table.—And don't call it idleness, for on the contrary they increase their labour, by giving to these trifles the time they ought to employ in business. Last week, in a party upon the ice in sledges, there was a dispute for precedence, and the party was immediately broken up.

The idiots! They do not fee that it is not

the place which constitutes real greatness:

the man who enjoys the highest post very rarely acts the principal part: many a king is governed by his minister, and many a minister by his secretary. Who is in that case to be accounted the first, and chief? Is it not the man who has the power or the address to make the passions of others subservient to his own designs?

LETTER XLII.

January 20.

I MUST write to you from hence, my dear Charlotte; from a cottage where I have been obliged to take shelter from a violent storm. In all the time that I have spent in that melancholy town amidst strangers—frangers indeed to this heart—I have not been compelled to write to you: but in the cottage, in this retirement, in this fort of imprisonment, whilst the snow and hail are driving against my little window, I find myself restored to you and to myself. The moment I entered, your sigure presented itself before my eyes, and the remembrance of you silled my heart. Oh! my Charlotte, the sacred, membrance! the tender recollections!—Gracious

Heaven! restore to me the first moment in which I beheld her!

Could you but see me, my dear Charlotte, in that vortex where every thing diffipates and nothing touches me! My fenfes are dried up; my heart is at no time full; I never shed the foft tears of tenderness; nothing, nothing, touches me. I stand, as it were, before the rareeshow; I see the little puppets move, and say to myself it is a deception of optics. I am amused with these puppets, or rather I am myself one of them. I take the hand of the man who stands next to me, I feel that it is made of wood, I shudder and draw mine back. I have found but one being here that is of the fame order with you, a Mifs B——. She refembles you, my dear Charlotte, if indeed it is possible for any thing to resemble you. "Ah!" you will say, "he has learned to make fine compliments." And there is some truth in your observation. I have been prodigiously agreeable lately, not having it in my power to be any thing better. I have a great deal of wit too, and the women fay that nobody understands better how to deal out panegyric-" and hee," you will add, for one always accompanies the other.—But I meant to talk to you of Miss B-. She has great sensibility, and a superior understanding; her fine blue eyes shew evident marks of both. Her rank is a burthen to her, and gratifies no one ration of her foul; the would gladly leave this croud; and we often indulge our imagination in talking for hours together, of

fiappiness in retired and country scenes, and near you, my dear Charlotte;—for she knows you, she does homage to you; but the homage is not exacted; she loves you, and takes great pleasure in hearing me talk of you.

Oh! Why am I not at your feet in your favourite little room, and the dear children playing round us! If their noise became troublesome to you, I would tell them a story, and they would croud about me with silent attention. The sun is setting; his last rays shine on the snow which covers the face of the country; the storm is over and I must return to my dungeon. Adieu!—Is Albert with you, and what is he to you? Fool that I am should I ask this question?

LETTER XLIH.

February 17.

OUR minister and I do not seem as if we should continue much longer together:—his manner of treating a subject, and of doing business, is so absurd, that I cannot help contradicting him very often, and doing things my own way; and then, of course, he thinks them very ill done. He mentioned something of this kind lately in a letter to court, and I

had a reprimand from the minister there:very gentle indeed—but still it was a repri-mand; and I had resolved to resign, when I had received a private letter, before which I had received a private letter, before which I humbled myself, and adored the wise, the noble, the exalted genius which dictated it—which endeavoured to sooth my painful sensibility—expressed an approbation of my schemes, and an opinion of their weight and influence; condescending to enquire into business, as well as to examine the ideas of an impetuous young man. How am I exhorted not to extinguish this fire, but to soften it, and keep it within due bounds, that it may be productive of good! So now I am no longer at variance with myself, but settled, determined—at least for a week to come. Content and peace of mind are valuable things. tent and peace of mind are valuable things, my dear friend; but if they are precious, they are also transitory.

LETTER XLIV.

February 20.

GOD bless you, my dear friends! And may he grant to you that happiness which he denies to me! I thank you Albert for having deceived me. I waited for the wedding-day

to be fixed, and on that day I intended with folemnity to have taken down Charlotte's profile from the wall, and with some other papers to have buried it. You are now united, and her picture still remains there. Well, let it remain! Why should it not? Does not Charlotte sind room for me in her heart?—Yes, you may allow me to occupy the second place there, and I will, I ought to keep it; I should become surious if she could forget—Albert, that thought is hell.—May you be be happy, Albert!—Charlotte, angel of light, may you be the happiest of women!

LETTER XLV.

March 15.

I HAVE just had an adventure which will drive me from hence:——I lose all patience—Death!—It is not to be remedied, and you only are the cause of all this;—you that drove me on, and urged and tormented me; you that made me take an employment I am by no means sit for. I have great reason now to be satisfied, so have you. But that I may not again be told, that the impetuosity of my temper ruins every thing, I here send you, Sir, a plain and simple narration of the affair,

as any mere chronicler of facts would re-

The Count of O--- likes-me, distinguishes me; it is known that he does; I have mentioned it to you a hundred times. Yesterday I dined with him; it was the day on which all the nobility meet at his house. I never once dreamed of the affembly, nor that we subalterns were excluded. In short I dined with the Count, and after dinner we went into the hall, and talked and walked backwards and forwards. Colonel B---, who came in, joined in the conversation, and the time passed away until the company came. God knows, I was thinking of nothing, when entered the right noble and right honourable Lady of T--, accompanied by her husband and their filly daughter, with her finall waift and flat neck; with disdainful looks and a haughty air they passed by me. As I hate the whole race, \I intended to go away, and was only waiting, till the Count had disengaged himself from their impertinent prate, to take leave, when the agreeable Miss B. came in. As I never fee her but with pleasure, I staid and talked to her, leaning over the back of her chair, and did not perceive till after some time that fhe feemed a little confused, and did not speak to me with her usual ease of manner. I was struck with it. "Heavens," faid I to myself, can she too be like all the rest?" I was angry and going to. withdraw; but the defire of examining farther into this matter kept me. The rest of the company came, I

Taw the baron B--- enter with the same coat that he wore at the coronation of Francis the First; the Chancellor and his wife, who is Count came up to me, and took me to the window.---" You know our ridiculous customs," he said; "I perceive the company is rather displeased at your being here; I would not upon any account"---" I beg your excellency's pardon; I ought to have thought of it before: but I know you will excuse this little inattention. I was going," I added some time ago, but my evil genius kept me here;" and smilling, I bowed to take my leave. He shook me by the hand in a manner which expressed every thing. I made a bow to the whole illustrious assembly, got into my chaise, and drove to M---1; contemplated the setting sun from the top of the hill. I read that beautiful passage in Homer, where the honest herdsmen are described receiving the king of Ithaca with so much hospitality; and I returnwindow .--- "You know our ridiculous cuf-Ithaca with fo much hospitality; and I return-ed well pleased. When I went into the supper-room at night, there were but a few per-fons affembled, and they had turned up a corner of the table-cloth, and were playing at dice. The good-natured Adelin came up to me as foon as I entered, in a low voice faid, "You have met with a very diagreeable incident,"----Who I,"-----"The Count obliged you to withdraw from the affembly." "Devil take the affembly!" faid I, "I was very glad to be gone." "I am rejoiced," he faid, "that you look upon the affair in that light; all that concerns me is, to find that it is talked of every where already." From that moment I began to think of it in a different manner. All those that looked at me whilst we were at table, I imagined were looking at me on account of this incident, and bitterness entered my heart. And now that I am pitied wherever I go, and hear the triumph of my enemies, who say, "This is always the case with those vain infignificant personages who pretend to despiso fignificant personages who pretend to despiso forms, and want to raise themselves;" with other nonsense of the same kind-----I could plunge a dagger into my heart Say what you will of philosophy and fortitude; one may laugh at nonsense that has no foundation, but how is it possible to endure that those paltry rascals should have any hold of one?

LETTER XLVI.

March 16.

EVERY thing conspires to drive me to extremities. I met Miss B--- walking to-day. I could not help joining her, and expressing my fense of her altered manner towards me. "Oh! Werter," faid she, with eagerness, you who know my heart, how could you so ill interpret my distress? what did I not suffer for you from the first moment I entered the room! I foresaw all that has happened; a hundred times was I on the point of mentioning it to you. I knew that the S----'s and T---'s would quit the affembly rather than stay in your company. I knew the Count could not break with them: and now all the talk." I endeavoured to conceal my emotion, and asked her what talk. "Oh! how much it has already cost me!" faid the amiable girl, and tears came into her eyes --- I could scarce contain myself---- I was ready to throw myself at her feet. " Explain yourself," I cried. Her tears flowed, and I was quite frantic. She wiped them away without endeavouring to hide them. "You know my aunt," she continued; " she was present, and, good God! in what a light does she consider the affair! Werter, what lessons have I heard last night and this morning upon my connection with

you! I have been obliged to hear you debafed and run down; and I could not, I dared not fay much in your defence." Every word was a dagger; she did not know that in pity to me she should have concealed all that she informed me of. She told me too all the impertinent nonfense that would be circulated upon the occasion, and how the malicious would triumph; how they would rejoice that my pride was humbled; and how happy it would make them, to see me punished for that want of esteem for others, with which I have been often reproached. This is what she told me, and in a manner which shewed the warmest interest; this is what I was forced to hear; it awakened all my passions, and I still breather rage and fury. Would that I could find a man who dured banter me on this event! I would facrifice him instantly to my refentment; it would be a relief to me to discharge my fury on the first object I met; a hundred times have I caught up a fword to give vent to my oppressed heart. There is a noble race of horses, which will instinctively open a vein with their teeth, when they are heated by 2 long course, in order to breathe more freely. I am often tempted to open a vein, and procure for myself everlasting liberty.

LETTER XLVII.

March 24.

HAVE written to court for leave to refign; and I hope I shall obtain it. You will forgive me for not having previously consulted you. It was expedient for me to leave this place.—I knew all you could alledge in order to induce me to fray, and therefore-I beg of you to fosten this news as much as you can to my mother, when you acquaint her with it. I can do nothing for myfelf; how should I do any thing for others? She will undoubtedly be grieved to find, that I have stopped short in that career, which would have led directly to my being first a privy-counsellor, and then minister; and to see me thus returning to my original nothing. Argue on the subject as much as you will, combine all the reasons which should have induced me to stay: I am going, that is sufficient. But that you may not be ignorant where I am going, I shall tell you that here is the Prince of O----, who is much pleafed with my company, and who having heard of my intention to refign, has invited me to his country-house, to pals the fpring months with him. He affures me that I shall be left quite at liberty; and as we agree on all subjects but one, I shall venture to accompany him.

LETTER XLVIII.

April 19.

I THANK you for your two letters. I waited for my answer from court before I wrote to you. I was under continual apprehension less my mother should apply to the minister in order to defeat my purpose. But I have received my dismission; and here it is. I will not tell you with what regret it was given to me, nor what the minister said in his letter to me, for you would renew your lamentations. The money which I sent to my mother for, I shall not want; for the hereditary-prince has made me a present; and it was accompanied by a few words which affected me almost to tears.

LETTER XLIX

May 5.

I SET out to-morrow; and as my native place is but fix miles out of the great road, I have a mind to fee it, and call back to my re-

membrance the happy dreams of my childhood. I shall go in at the same gate which I came through with my mother, when after my father's death she left that delightful retreat to immure herself in your melancholy town. Adieu, my dear friend, you shall hear of my expedition.



LETTER L.

May 9.

PERFORMED my pilgrimage to the place of my nativity, with all the devotion of a real pilgrim: I was affected much beyond what I expected. Near the great elm, which is a quarter of a league from S----, I got out of the carriage, and fent it on before me, that alone and on foot I might more fully and without interruption enjoy all my recollections. I was then under the fame elm which formerly was the term and object of my walks. How things have fince changed! Then, in happy ignorance, I languished after a world I did not khow, and where I hoped to find all the enjoyments my heart so often felt the want of: and now I was returned from that world fo much defired; and what, my dear friend, did

I bring back? Difappointed hopes, unfuccefs-

ful plans!

I observed the opposite mountains, and I remembered how they had excited my wifhes. I used to fit sometimes for whole hours looking at them, and ardently longing to wander under the shade of those woods which make fo delightful an object in the distance. With what reluctance I quitted this favourite spot when the play-hour was over, and my leave of absence expired! As I drew near to the village, I recognised all the little gardens and fummer-houses that I was acquainted with. difliked the new ones, as I do all the alterations that have been made fince my time. I went into the village, and felt quite at home again. I cannot, my dear friend, in detail relate all the circumstances with which I was affected; however interesting they were to me, there would be a fameness in the relation. I had intended to lodge in the market-place near our old house: as soon as I entered, I perceived that school-room, where we were taught by that good old woman, was turned into a shop. I remembered the forrow, the dulness, the anxiety, the oppression of heart I had experienced in that confinement. Every step was marked by some particular impression. pilgrim in the Holy-land does not meet with To many spots which bring tender recollections to his mind; and scarcely feels more devotion. One fensation I will relate of the thousand I experienced: Having followed the course of the stream to a farm, which which was formerly a favourite walk likewise, and where we used to divert ourselves with making ducks and. drakes upon the water; I was most forcible ftruck with the memory of what I then was, when I looked at the water as it flowed, and formed romantic ideas of the countries it was going to pass through. My imagination was foon exhausted; but the water continued flowing farther and farther, till I was bewildered in the idea of invisible distance. Exactly fuch, my dear friend, were the thoughts of our good ancestors. And when Ulysses talks of the immeasureable sea, and the unlimitted earth, is it not more natural, more true, more according to our feelings, than when in this philosophic age, every school-boy thinks himfelf a prodigy, because he can repeat after his

I am at present with the Prince at one of his hunting-lodges. He is an honest and unaffected man, and I am very well pleased with him; what I dislike, is his talking of things which he has only read or heard of, and always exactly under the same point of view that they have been presented to him. I am forry to say that he values my understanding and talents much more highly than that mind, for which alone I value myself—which alone is the source of talents, of happiness, of misery, of every thing—which makes me all I am, and is solely mine—Any body may know all that I know.

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LETTER LL.

May 25.

I H A D a scheme in my head, which I intended to conceal from you till it was accomplished; now that it has failed I may as well tell it to you. I had a mind to go into the army; I had long been desirous of it, and it was my chief reason for coming here with the Prince. He is a general in the service of the —. As we were walking just now, I communicated my design to him: he did not approve it; and it would have been madness not to have yielded to his reasons.

LETTER LII.

June 11.

SAY what you please, I can stay in this place no longer. What should I do here? I, am weary of it. The Prince, it is true, treats me in all respects as his equal, but still I am not at my case here. Besides, we are at bottom very different men. He has a good

understanding, but quite of the common kind; and the pleasure I have in his conversation, is only such as I receive from reading a well-written book. I shall stay a week more here, and then travel about again. What I have done best, since I came to this place, are some drawings. The Prince has some taste for the arts, and would have more, if it was not cramped by cold rules and technical terms.— I often lose all patience, when with a glowing imagination I am giving to art and nature the most lively expression, and he stops me with learned criticisms, upon which he highly values himself.

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LETTER LIII.

June 18:

WHERE am I going?—I will tell you in confidence; I am obliged to continue here a fortnight longer; after that I thought it would be expedient for me to fee the mines of —. But it is no fuch thing; I only deceive myself: the real truth is, that I wish to be near Charlotte again. I am not the dupe of my heart, but I obey its dictates.

LETTER LIV:

July 29.

OH! No; 'tis well—'tis all well—Me her husband! Eternal power that gave me being, if thou hadst destined such happiness for me, my whole life would have been one continual thanksgiving! But I will not murmur against thee; forgive my tears, forgive my fruitless vows!—She might have been mine; I might have folded in these arms all that is lovely under Heaven! My whole frame is convulsed when Albert puts his arms round her waist.

Shall I fay it? And why should I not say it? She would have been happier with me than with him. Albert was not made for her; he wants a certain sensibility; he wants----in short, their hearts do not beat in unison. Ah! my dear friend, how often in reading an interesting passage, where my heart and Charlotte's seemed to meet; and when our sentiments were unfolded by the story and situation of a sictitious character, how often have I seen and selt, that we were made to understand each other? Alas! my stiend!—But this worthy man loves her with all his soul; and what does not such love deserve?

I have been interrupted by an infufferable visit. I have dried up my tears, and my thoughts are a little diffipated. Adieu, my dearest friend.

LETTER LV.

August 4.

A M not alone unfortunate; men are all disappointed in their hopes, and all their schemes fall to the ground. I have been to see the good woman under the lime-trees. The eldest boy ran to meet me; he screamed for joy, and that brought out his mother. She looked very melancholy. "Alas! my good, sir," said she, "our poor little Jenny is dead;" (that was the youngest of her children) I answered nothing----"And my husband," she continued, "came back from Holland without any money: he was taken ill with a fever; and if some good people had not relieved him, he must have been obliged to beg his bread along the road." I could say nothing to her; I gave some money to the boy; and she offered me some apples, which I accepted, and, full of sorrow, left the place.

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LETTER LVI.

August 21.

MY fensations change with the rapidity of lightning. Sometimes a ray of joy seems

to give me new life.—Alas! it disappears in a moment. When I am thus lost in reveries, I cannot help faying to myself, " If Albert was to die, I should be yes, Charlotte would"-and I pursue the chimera till it leads me to the edge of a precipice, from which I ftart back and fhudder. When I go out of the same gate, when I take the same road which conducted me the first time towards Charlotte, my heart finks within me: and I feel with bitterness how different I then was, from what I now am. Yes, all, is vanished. Not a fentiment, not a pulfation of my heart is the same; no traces of the past remain. the shade of a departed prince could return to visit the superb palaces he had built in happy times, and left to a beloved fon; and if he found them overthrown and destroyed by a more powerful neighbour, fuch would be his sensations.

LETTER LVII.

Sept. 3

I SOMETIMES cannot comprehend how it is that she loves another—how she dares love another, whilst I bear her about me in this heart—whilst she entirely fills and engrosses it—whilst I think only of her, know only her, and have nothing but her in the world.

LETTER LVIII.

September 6.

I T cost me much to part with the blue frock which I wore the first time I danced with Charlotte; I could not possibly appear in it any longer; but I have made another exactly like it, and with a buff waistcoat and breeches.

It has not however the same effect upon me. I don't know, but I hope in time it will be as dear to me.

LETTER LIX.

September 19.

O NE is tempted to wish one's self at the devil, when one thinks of all the contemptible beings which Heaven suffers to crawl upon this earth, without any feeling, without any idea of the things which may be interesting to others. You remember the walnut-trees at S——, under which I sat with Charlotte at the worthy old vicar's. These beautiful, these beloved trees, how they adorned the parsonage-yard; their shade was refreshing.

it was respectable; for it carried one back with pleafing ideas to the good pastors who planted them. The school-master often mentioned the name of him who planted the oldest of them. He had it from his grandfather. This vicar was an excellent man, and under these trees his respectable memory was ever present to me. The school-master had the tears in his eyes yesterday, when he told us they were cut down —Cut down!—I could in my fury murder the ruffian who struck the first stroke: I that should grieve if I had two fuch trees in my court, and one died of old age; I must endure this. I have however, one consolation—such is sentiment, the whole village murmurs at it, and I hope the good peasants will make no more presents to the vicar's wife, and that she will suffer for the mischief she has done in the parish; -for she did it, the wife of the present incumbent, (our good old man is dead) a tall, meagre, wrinkled, wan creature, who is fo far right to difregard the world, that the world totally difregards her; an antiquated foold, who affects to be learned, pretends to examine the canonical books, lent her affiftance towards the new reformation, moral and critical, of the Christian religion, and shrugs up her shoulders at the mention of Tavater's enthusiasm. Her health is destroyed, and hinders her from having any enjoyment here below. Such a being only could have cut down my walnut-trees. No, I cannot get over it. Would you hear her reasons; the leaves which fell from

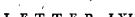
them made the court wet and dirty; the trees obstructed the light; little boys threw stones at the nuts, and the noise affected her nerves, and disturbed her profound meditations when fhe was weighing in the balance Kenicott, Semler, and Michaelis. When I found the parith was all displeased, and particularly the old people. I asked them why they suffered it ?-Ah! Sir," they faid, " when the steward orders, what can we poor peafants do?" However, one thing has happened very well; the steward and the vicar (who for once thought to reap some advatage from the caprices of his wife) intended to divide the trees between them. The revenue-office being informed of it, took possession of the trees, and fold them to the best bidder. There they lie still on the ground. Oh! if I was a foverereign prince, how I would deal with the vicar, the steward, and the revenue-office! But if I was a prince, what should I care for the trees that grew in my country?

LETTER LX.

October 10.

ONLY to look at her dark eyes, is to me happiness. What grieves me is, that Albert does not seem so happy as he expected to be as I should have been—if—I don't much love

fuspensions; but here I cannot express myself any otherwise. Heavens! and am I not explicit enough?



LETTER LXI.

October 12.

OSSIAN has taken the place of Homer in my heart and imagination. To what a world does the illustrious bard carry me! To wander in heaths and wilds, furrounded by impetuous whirlwinds, in which, by the fee-ble light of the moon, we discover the spirits of our ancestors: to hear from the top of the mountains, amidst the roaring of the waters, their plaintive founds issuing from deep caverns, and the forrowful lamentations of a maiden who fighs and dies on the mosfly tomb of the warrior by whom she was adored! I meet this bard with filver hair; he wanders in the valley, he feeks the footsteps of his fathers. Alas! he finds only their tombs! Then contemplating the pale moon as she finks beneath the waves of the foaming sea, the memory of time past strikes the mind of the hero; those times when the approach of danger filled his heart with exultation, and gave vigour to his nerves; when the moon shone upon his bark, laden with the spoils of his enemies, and lighted up his triumph: when I read in his countenance

his deep forrow! when I see his finking glory tottering towards the grave; when he casts a look on the cold earth which is to cover him, and cries out, "The traveller will come, he will come who has seen my beauty, and he will ask, where is the bard, where is the illustrious son of Fingall? he will walk over my tomb, and he will seek me in vain. Then, Oh! my friend! I could instantly, like a true and noble knight, draw my sword, and rescue my prince from long and painful languor, and afterwards plunge it into my own breast, to sollow the demi-god whom my hand set free.

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LETTER LXII.

October 30.

A LAS! the void, the fearful void I feel in my bosom. Sometimes I think if I could but once, only once press her to my heart, I should be happy.

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LETTER LXIII.

October 26.

A M convinced, my dear friend, more and more convinced, that the existence of

any one being whatever is of little, very little consequence. A friend of Charlotte's came just now to make her a visit: I withdrew, and took up a book in the next room; but I could not read, and therefore I write to you. I hear their conversation: they are only talking of the news of the tewn; one is going to be married, another is ill, very ill. "She has a dry cough and frequent faintings; she cannot recover," fays one. "N- is very ill too," fays Charlotte. "He begins to fwell already," answers the other. And my imagination sud-denly carries me to their sick beds; I see them struggling against approaching death, in all the agonies of pain and horror. I fee them -And these good little women are talking of it with the same indifference that one would mention the death of a stranger. And when I look at the apartment in which I now am, when I fee Charlotte's apparel lying round me; here upon this little table are her earrings, Albert's papers, all things are so familiar to me, the very ink-stand I now use; and that I think what I am to this family-every thing; my friends esteem me, are made happy by me, and my heart cannot conceive that any thing could exist without them; and yet if I was now to go, if I was to quit this circle, would they feel, how long would they feel that void in their life, which the loss of me would leave: How long---yes, such is the frailty of man, that there where he most feels his own existence, where his presence makes a real and a strong impression, even in the memory of

those who are dear to him; there also he must perish and vanish away, and that so quickly!

LETTER LXIV.

OA. 27

I COULD tear open my bosom, I could beat my head against the wall, when I see how difficult it is to communicate our ideas, our sensations, to others; to make them enter entirely into our feelings. I cannot receive from another the love, the joy, the warmth, the pleasure, that I do not naturally posses; nor with a heart glowing with the most lively affection, can I make the happiness of one in whom the same warmth and energy are not inherent:

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LETTER LXV.

Oa. 30.

A HUNDRED times have I been upon the point of catching her in my arms! What torment it is to see such loveliness, such charms, Vol. II.

passing and repassing continually before one, and not dare to touch them! To touch is so natural: Do not children touch every thing that they see? and I————



LETTER LXVI.

November 3.

HOW often when I have lain down in my bed have I wished never to wake again?---and in the morning I open my eyes, I again behold the fun, and I am wretched. Oh! why am I not fanciful and hypochondrical? Why cannot I attribute my woes to intemperate feafons, to disappointed ambition, to the persecutions of an enemy? for then this insupportable load of discontent would not rest wholly upon myself. But, wretched that I am! I feel it but too fenfibly, I alone am the cause of my unhappiness; this same bosom which formerly contained a fource of delight, is now the fource of all my torments. Am I not the fame man who formerly felt only agreeable sensations? who every step he took saw Paradise before him, and whose heart was expanded, and full of benevolence to the whole world. But this heart is now dead, dead to ail fentiment; my eyes are dry, and my fenfes no longer refreshed by fost tears, wither away,

and petish, and consume my brain. My sufferings are great: I have lost the only charm of my life; that active facred power which created worlds around me; it is no more. From my window I see the distant hills; the rising sun breaks through the mists, opens wide the prospect, and illuminates the country. I see the soft stream gently winding thro the willows stripped of their leaves. Nature display all her beauties before me, exhibits the most enchanting scenes, and my heart is unmoved; I remain blind, insensible, petrified. Often have I implored Heaven for tears, as the labourer prays for dews to moisten the parched corn.

But, I feel it, God does not grant funshine or rain to importunate entreaties. Those times, the memory of which now torments me, why were they so fortunate? it was because I then waited for the blessing of the Eternal with patience, and received them with

a grateful and feeling heart.

LETTER LXVII.

Nov. 171

CHARLOTTE has reproved me for my excesses, with so much tenderness and goodness:— In order to forget myseif, my

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dear friend, I have for fome time past drank more wine than usual—" Don't do it," said she; "think of Charlotte."—The necessary advice to think of Charlotte!—I do think of you, and yet 'tis not thinking of you; you are always before my eyes, you are in my heart:—This very morning I was sitting in the place where you stopped the last time. Immediately she changed the subject. My dear friend, I am no longer any thing, she makes me just what she pleases.

LETTER LXVIII.

Nov. 15.

I THANK you, my good friend, for interesting yourself so kindly in what relates to me, and for the good advice you give me; and I beg of you to make yourself easy. Leave me to my sufferings; surrounded as I am, I have still strength enough to endure them to the end. I revere our religion; you know I do; I am sensible that it often gives strength to the feeble, and comfort to the afflicted.—But has it, should it have this effect on all men equally:——Consider this vast universe, and you will find millions for whom it never has existed: and millions, whether it is preached to them or not, for whom it never will exist.

---Do not give a wrong construction to this, I beg of you. I do not love vain disputes on subjects which we are all equally ignorant of. What is the destiny of man?---to fill up the measure of his sufferings, and drink up the bitter draught .--- And if the cup appeared bitter even to the Son of the Most High, why should I affect a foolish pride, and say my cup is sweet? Why should I be ashamed to tremble in that fearful moment, when my foul shall be fuspended between existence and annihilation ---when dissolution, like a slash of lightning, shall illuminate the dark gulf of futurity---when every thing shakes around me, and the whole world vanishes away?----This is the voice of a creature oppressed beyond all refource, and who feels with terror that he cannot escape destruction .-- "My God! my God! why haft thou forfaken me?"---Should I be ashamed to use the expression?-----He who spreads out the Heavens as it were a garment. felt terror himself.

L E T T E R LXIX

November , 20.

CHARLOTTE does not know, does not feel, that she is preparing for me a poison which will destroy us both; and this deadly 42

poison which she presents to me I swallow it in large draughts. What mean those looks of kindness which she sometimes bestows upon me, that complacency with which she hears the sentiments that sometimes escape me, and the tender pity which appears in her countenance? Yesterday when I took leave of her, she held out her hand some, and said, "Adieu, my dear Werter.——It was the first time she ever called me dear: the sound sunk deep into my heart; I have repeated it a hundred times since; and when I went to bed, I said, "Good night, my dear Werter.———I recollected myself, and laughed.

LETTER LXX.

Nov. 16.

CHARLOTTE is sensible of my sufferings. I found her alone, and was silent: she looked stedsastly at me; the fire of genius, the charms of beauty were fled. But I saw in her countenance an expression much more touching;—the expression of soft pity, and the tenderest concern.—Why was I withheld from throwing myself at her seet?—Why did I not dare to take her in my arms, and answer her by a thousand killes?—She had recourse to her harp-

fichord, and in a low and fweet voice accomfichord, and in a low and fweet voice accompanied it with meladious founds. Her lips never appeared so lovely; they seemed but just to open to receive the notes of the instrument, and return half the vibration.—But who could express such sensations!—I was soon overcome, and bending down, I pronounced this yow, "Beautiful lips which celestial spirits guard, never will I seek to profane you." And yet I wish—Oh! my friend! 'tis like drawing a curtain before my heart—only to taste this felicity, and die and expiate my crimes.——My crimes! My crimes!

LETTER LXXI.

Nov. 30.

IT is all over; I fee it, my fate is decided. Every thing increases my woes; every thing points out my destiny. To-day again.

I went to walk by the river-side, about dinner-time, for I could not eat. The country was gloomy and deserted; a cold and damp easterly wind blew from the mountains, and black heavy clouds spread over the plain. I perceived a man at a distance in an old great coat; he was wandering amongst the rocks, and feemed to be looking for plants. When I came up to him, he turned about, and I faw an in-

teresting countenance with all the marks of afettled melancholy; his fine black hair was flowing on his shoulders. "What are you looking for, friend?" faid I. He answered with a deep figh, "I am looking for flowers, and I can't find any." But this is not the feafon for flowers," faid I. "There are fo many flowers," he faid, "I have in my garden, rofes and honey-fuckles of two forts, one of them I had from my father; they grow every where: I have been two whole days looking for them, There are flowers too above there, yellow, and blue, and red, and that centaury which grows in fuch pretty clusters; I can find none of them." I asked him what he intended to do with these flowers. He smiled, and holding up his finger with a mysterious air, said, "Don't betray me, I have promised my mistress a nose-gay .-- "You did well," faid I. "Oh! she has every thing," he answered, " she is very rich;"--" And yet," faid I, " she likes your nosegays," "Oh! she has jewels and a crown!" he exclaimed. I asked who she was? "If the States-general would pay me," he cried out, I should be quite another man! Alas! there was a time when I was fo happy; but that time is past, and I am now"——— He raised his swimming eyes to Heaven.—" You were then happy!" I faid. " Alas! why am I not still the same;" said he. "I was so well, so gay, so contented---I was like a fish in the water." An old woman who was coming towards us, ealled out, "Henry, Henry! where are you; we have been looking every where for you-

come to dinner!" Is that your fon," I asked her, "Yes, my poor unfortunate son," said she; " the Lord has sent us this affliction." I asked whether he had long been in that state?

it is about fix months," she answered, fince he has been calm as he is now, and I thank Heaven for it; he was one whole year quite raving, and chained down in a mad-house; now he does no harm to any body, but he talks of nothing but kings and emperors. He was a very good young man, and helped to maintain me: he wrote a very fine hand; and all of a fudden he became melancholy, was feized a fudden he became melancholy, was feized with a burning fever, grew distracted, and is now as you fee. If I was to tell you, fir----" I interrupted her by asking at what time it was that he boasted of having been so happy. "Poor boy," said she, with a smile of compassion, "it is the time in which he was entirely out of his senses; he never ceases to regret it: it is the time when he was confined, and absolutely raving." I was thunderstruck. I put some money into his hand, and went away. away.

walked hastily back towards the town; "you were like a fish in the water!" God of Heaven! is this the destiny of man! is he only happy before he possesses his reason, and after he has lost it! You are unfortunate, and I envy your lot: Full of hopes you go to gather slowers for your Princes—in winter! and are grieved not to find any, and don't know why they cannot be found.—But as for me, I wan-

der without hope, without design, and I return as I came. To your disordered fancy it appears that if the States-general paid you, you should be a man of consequence; and happy it is for you that you can attribute your sufferings to any foreign power. You do not know, you do not feel that your wrerchedness is in your agitated heart, in your disordered brain, and that all the kings and potentates on earth cannot restore you not restore you.

Let their death be without confolation, who can laugh at the fick man that travels to diffant fprings, only to find an accumulation of difease, and a death more painful? or that can exult over a depressed mind, who to attain peace of conscience, to alleviate his miseries, makes a pilgrimage to the Holy Land! Every step which wrings his feet in unbeaten paths is a drop of balm to his soul, and each night brings new relief to his heart.—Will you dare brings new relief to his heart.—Will you dare to call this extravagance!—you that raise yourselves upon stilts to make pompous declamations?——Extravagance!—O God, thou see'st my tears!—thou hast given unto us a sufficient portion of misery, must we also have brethren that persecute us, that would deprive us of all consolation, and take away our trust in thee, in thy love and mercy? The wine which strengthens us, the root which heals us, some from the hand. Relief and swing us, come from thy hand. Relief and faving health are thine--- Father! whom I know not! thou who were wont to fill my foul, but thou hidest thy face from me:---call me back, speak to my heart; in vain thy silence would delay

a foul which thirs after thee. What father would be wrathful against his son, if he appeared suddenly before him, and fell on his neck, and cried out, "Oh! my father, forgive me if I have shortened my journey, if I am returned before the appointed time:—The world is every where the same: labour and pain, pleasure and reward, all were alike indifferent to me. I find happiness only in thy presence, and here let me remain whatever is my fate. And would'st thou heavenly and adored Father, banish this child from thy awful presence?

LETTER LXXII.

Dec. I.

MY dear friend, the man I described to you, the man so enviable in his missortunes, was secretary to Charlotte's father. He conceived an unbappy passion for her; he cherished, concealed, and at length discovered it—was dismissed, and became such as I yesterday saw him. Think what an impression these few words made upon me which Albert repeated with as much tranquillity, as perhaps you read them.

LETTER LXXIII.

Dec. 6.

IT is all over, my dear friend; I can fupport this no longer. To-day I was fitting by Charlotte: the was playing on her harp-fichord with an expression it is impossible for me to describe to you. Her little sister was dressing her doll upon my lap; the tears came into my cyes; I leaned down, and looked intently on her wedding-ring; my tears fell;--immediately she began to play the favourite, the divine air which has so often enchanted me. I felt comforted by it; but it foon recalled to my mind the times that are past.—Grief, disappointed hopes. I began to walk with hasty strides about the room—I was choaked. At length I went up to her, and with eagerness said, " For Heaven's sake play that no longer." She stopped, looked stedfastly at me, and faid, with a smile that sunk deep into my heart, "Werter, you are in-deed very ill; your most favourite food disgusts you. Pray go and try to compose your-self." I sore myself from her.—Great God thou fee'ft my torments, and thou wilt put an end to them !

LETTER LXXIV.

Dec. 6.

HOW her image haunts me!—Awake or affeep her image is ever prefent to my foul! Soon as I close my eyes, here in this brain where all my nerves are concentred, her dark eyes are imprinted. Here—I don't know how to describe it: but if I shut my eyes, here are immediately before me like a sea, like a precipice, and they occupy all the sibres of my head. What is man! that boasted demi-god! his frength fails him when he most wants it;—and whether he swims in pleasure, or bends under a load of forrow, he is forced to stop; and whilst he is grasping at infinity, finds he must return again to his first cold existence.

LETTER LXXV.

Dec. 8.

I FEEL, as those wretches must have felt who were formerly supposed to be possessed by devils. Sometimes I am seized with strange starts and motions; it is not agony, it is not passion, it is an interior secret rage which tears

my bosom, and seems to seize my throat.----Wretch that I am !-- Then I run, and wander amidst the dark and gloomy scenes which this unfriendly feason exhibits. Last night I felt thus constrained to go out of the town. I had been told that the river, and all the brooks in the neighbourhood, had overflown their banks, and that my favourite valley was under water. I ran thither at past eleven o'clock. It was a gloomy and awful fight !--the moon was behind a cloud, but by means of a few scattered rays I could perceive the forming waves rolling over the fields and meadows, and beating against the bushes; the whole valley was a ftormy fea, toffed by furious winds. The moon then appeared again, and refled on a dark cloud; the fplendour of her light increased the disorder of Nature. The echoes repeated and redoubled the roarings of the winds and the waters. drew near to the precipice; I withed, and shuddered; I stretched out my arms, I leaned over, I fighed, and lost myself in the happy thought of burying all my sufferings, all my torments, in that abyse and tossing amidst the waves. Why were my feet rooted to the earth? why could I not thus have put an end to my misery?—But I feel it, my dear friend, my hour is not yet come. With what delight should I have changed my nature, and have incorporated with the whirlwinds to rend the clouds and disturb the waters! Perhaps I may one day quit my prison. and tafte these pleasures.

I looked forrowfully down upon a little foot where I had fat under a willow by the fide of Charlotte, after a summer's walk; that also was under water. I could hardly distinguish the tree. Alas! then thought of the meadows, the fields round the hunting-lodge; the walks, the green recesses, now perhaps laid waste by the torrent; and the memory of time for ever lost entered my heart. Thus to the fleeping captive dreams recall all the bleffings he is deprived of I stopped --- I don't reproach myfelf, I have the courage to die; I should have. I am now like an old and wretched woman, who picks dry sticks along the hedge-side, and begs bread from door to door, to prolong for a few moments her feeble and miserable existence.

LETTER LXXVI.

Dec. 17.

KNOW not how it is, my dear friend, my imagination is full of terror! is not my love for her the purest and the most sacred? Is it not the love of a brother for his sister? Did ever my heart form a wish that was criminal?—I will make no vows—And now a dream.—Oh! they were much in the right who attributed contending passions to powers

that are foreign to us!—This very night——I tremble as I write it—this very night I held her in my arms, I preffed her to my bosom, devoured her trembling lips with kisses. The most melting softness was in her eyes, in mine equal extasy.—When I now at this moment recal these transports with delight, am I guilty of a crime?—Oh! Charlotte, Charlotte! 'ris all over;—my senses are disordered, and for these seven days I have not been myself;—my eyes are full of tears;—all places are alike to me; in none am I at peace;—I desire nothing, I ask nothing——Ah! 'twere better far that I should depart!

(The EDITOR to the READER.)

[IN order to give a connected account of the last days of Werter, I am obliged to interrupt the course of his letters by a narration; the materials for which were furnished to me by Charlotte, Albert, his own servant, and some other witnesses.

The passion of Werter had insensibly diminished the harmony which subsisted between Charlotte and her husband. The affection of Albert for his wife was sincere, but calm, and had by degrees given place to his business. He did not indeed own even to himself, that there

was this difference between the days of courtship and the days of marriage; but he felt a certain displeasure at the marked attentions of Werter. It was an infringement of his right, and a kind of tacit reproof. This idea increased the distaissaction he felt from business that was continually accumulating, that was full of difficulties, and for which he was but indifferently paid. The grief which preyed on Werter's heart had exhausted the strength of his genius; he had lost his vivacity, and his quick perceptions; in society he appeared joy-less and flat. This disposition had of course an influence upon Charlotte, who saw him every day; and the fell into a fort of melancholy; which Albert attributed to the progress of her attachment to her lover, and Werter to the deep concern she felt for the alteration in Albert's conduct towards her. The want of confidence in these two friends made their fociety irkfome to each other.

Afbert avoided going to his wife's apartment when Werter was there; and Werter, who perceived it, after some fruitless efforts to defift, took those opportunities to see her, when he knew Albert was engaged. Discontent and bitterness of heart encreased; till at length Albert very drily told his wife, that were it for the fake of appearance only, the should behave differently to Werter, and not fee him fo often. About the same time, this unfortunate young man was confirmed in his refolution to quit this world. It had long been his most favourite thought, and particularly

fince his return to the neighbourhood of Charlotte. He had always encouraged it, but he would not commit fuch an action with precipitation and rashness; he was determined to take this step like a man who knows what he is doing, is resolved and firm, but calm and tranquil. His doubts and struggles may be feen by the following fragment, which was found without any date amongst his papers. and which appears to have been the beginning of a letter to his friend.

-Her presence, her fate, the interest she shews for mine, have power still to draw some

tears from my withered brain!
One lifts up the curtain; one passes to the other fide—that is all;—And why all these de-lays? why all these fears?—Because we know not what is behind - because there is no returning-and we suppose that all is darkness and confusion where there is uncertainty.

THis mortification when he was fecretary to the ambassador, was never esfaced from his memory. Whenever he mentioned it, which did not often happen, it was easy to perceive that he thought his honour irrecoverably. wounded by that adventure; and it gave him a distaste for public affairs, and all political bufiness. He hen gave way entirely to those fin-gular opinions and sentiments which are to be met with in these letters; and to a passion which knew no bounds, and which was destined to consume all his remaining vigour. The continual sameness and sadness of his intercourse with the most amiable and beloved of women, whose peace he disturbed—his conflicts and struggles,—and the sceing his life pass away without end or design, drove him at length to put an end to his existence.]

LETTER LXXVII.

Dec. 20.

I M U S T depart !--- I thank you for having repeated the word so scasonably.——Yes, it is undoubtedly better that I should depart.——However, I do not entirely approve the scheme of returning to your neighbourhood: at least I fhould like to make a tour in my way; particularly as one may expect a frost, and confequently good roads. I am much pleased with your intention of coming to fetch me; I only defire you to defer your journey for a fortnight, and to wait for another letter from me. One should gather nothing before it is ripe, and a fortnight sooner or later makes a great difference. Defire my mother to think of me in her prayers; and tell her I fincerely ask her pardon for all the unhappiness I have occasioned her. I was doomed to give forrow to all those whose happiness I ought to have promoted. Adieu! my dear, my dearest friend. May all the blessings of heaven attend you. Adieu. Digitized by Google

[The same day (which was the Sunday before Christmas) Werter went in the evening to Charlotte's house, and found her alone. She Charlotte's house, and found her alone. She was busy preparing little gifts for her brothers and sisters, which were to be distributed on Christmas-eve. He began talking of the delight of the children, and of that age when the opening of the door, and the sudden appearance of the desert decorated up with wax-candles, causes such transports of joy—" You shall have a gift too, if you behave well," said Charlotte, hiding her embarrassment under a sweet smile. "What do you call behaving well," said he, "my dear Charlotte?" She answered, "Thursday night is Christmas-eve: the children are all to be here, and my father too; there is a present for each; do you come. too; there is a prefent for each; do you come likewife—but do not come before that time." --- Werter was struck--- I desire you will not; it must be so; I ask it of you as a favour; it is for my own peace and tranquillity that I ask it; we must not go on in this manner any longer." He turned away his face, walked hastily up and down the room, and muttered between his teeth, "We must not go on in this manner any longer." Charlotte seeing the violent agitation into which these words had thrown him and arranged to diner his had thrown him, endeavoured to divert his thoughts by different questions; but it was in vain. "No, Charlotte," faid he, "I will never see you more?" "And why so, Werter? we may, we must, see one another again, only let it be with more discretion. Oh! why were you born with that impetuofity-with

that excessive---that ungovernable passion for every thing that is dear to you?" Then taking his hand, she said, "Let me beg of you to be more calm; what a variety of pleasure and entertainment, your fine understanding, your genius and talents may furnish you:—be yourself, and get the better of an unfortunate attachment to me, who can only pity you."—He bit his lips, and looked at her with a dark and angry countenance. She continued to hold his hand-" Grant me a moment's patience, Werter ?-- Do you not see that you are deceiving yourself, that you are seeking your own destruction? Why must it be only me---me who belong to another ?--- I fear, I much fear, that the impossibility only of possessing me, makes the desire of it so strong." He drew back his hand, and with wild and angry looks fixed his eyes on her—" 'Tis well!" he exclaimed, "'tis very well!—Did not Albert furnish you with this reflection?—'tis a very profound one." "It is a reflection that any one might very easily make," she answered:
"What! is there not in the whole world, one woman who is at liberty, and who has the power to make you happy? Get the better of yourself; look for such a woman, and believe me when I tell you that you will certainly find her. I have long apprehended for you, and for us ali, the small circle to which you have confined yourfelf -Make an effort; a journey. may and will diffipate you. Seek and find an object worthy your tenderness; then return

here, and enjoy with us all the happiness that can arise from the most perfect friendship."
"This speech, my dear Charlotte," said Werter, with a smile, but full of acrimony, ought to be printed for the improvement of all teachers; allow me but a little time longer, and all will be well."----- But, however, Werter, don't come before Christmus-eve," the faid. He was going to reply, when Albert came in. Werter and he coolly faluted each other, and with apparent embarrassment walked up and down the room. They began to converse on different subjects, but without converse. nection, and they were foon dropped. Albert asked his wife about some commissions he had given her; and finding they were not executed, he made use of some harsh expressions, which pierced the heart of Werter. He wished to go, but had not power to move; and in this situation he remained till eight o'clock; uneafiness of temper and acrimony continually increasing; till at length the cloth was laid, and he took leave, whilst Albert very coldly asked him, if he would not stay supper.

Werter returned home, took the candle from his fervant, and went up to his room alone. He was heard talking with great ear-nestness, and walking hastily in his room in a passion of tears. At length, without undreffing, he threw himself on the bed; where his fervant found him at eleven o'clock, when he ventured to go in and take off his boots. Werter did not prevent him, but ordered him not to come in the morning till he rung.

Monday morning, the 21st of December, he wrote the following letter, which was found sealed on his bureau after his death, and given to Charlotte. I shall insert it in fragments, as it appears by several circumstances to have been written.

[IT is all over.—Charlotte, I am refolved to die;---I tell it you deliberately and coolly, without any romantic passion. The morning of that day on which I am to see you for the last time; at the very moment when you read these lines, Oh! best of women! a cold grave holds the inanimate remains of that agitated unhappy man, who in the last moments of his life knew no pleasure so great as that of conversing with you. I have passed a dreadful night—or rather let me call it a propitious one: for it has determined me, it has fixed my purpose-I am resolved to die. When I tore myfelf from you yesterday, my senses were in the greatest tumult and disorder, my heart was oppressed; hope and every ray of pleasure were sled for ever from me; and a petrifying cold feemed to furround my wretched being.—
I could fearcely reach my room—I threw myfelf on my knees. Heaven for the last time granted me the confolation of shedding tears. My troubled foul was agitated by a thousand ideas, a thousand different schemes! at length one thought took possession of me, and is now fixed in my heart .-- I will die--- It is not despair, it is conviction that I have filled up the measure of my sufferings, that I have reached the term, and that I facrifice myfelf for you.

Yes, Charlotte, why should I not say it? It is necessary for one of us three to depart—it shall be Werter.—Oh! my dear Charlotte! this heart, governed by rage and fury, has often conserved the horrid idea of murdering your husband—you—myself—I must then depart. When in the fine evenings of summer, you walk towards the mountains, think of me; recollect the t mes you have so often seen me come up from the valley;—raise your eyes to the church-yard which contains my grave; and by the light of the departing sun, see how the evening breeze waves the high grass which grows over me!—I was calm when I began my letter; but the recollection of these scenes makes me cry like a child.

[About ten in the morning, Werter called his servant; and as he was dressing, told him he should go in a few days, bid him lay his clothes in order, call in his bills, setch home the books he had lent, and give two months pay to the poor people who were used to receive a weekly allowance from him. He breakfasted in his room; and then mounted his horse, and went to make a visit to the steward, who was not at home. He walked pensively in the garden, and seemed as if he wished to renew all the ideas that were most painful to him. The children did not suffer him to remain long alone; they all went in pursuit of him, and skipping and dancing round him, told him, that after to-morrow, and to-morrow, and one day more, they were to have their Christmas-gift from Charlotte;

and described to him the wonderful things their little imaginations had formed expectations of. "To-morrow," said he, "and to-morrow, and one day more!"—and he kissed them tenderly. He was going, but the little one stopped him, to whisper in his ear, that his brother had wrote fine compliments upon the new year,—very fine indeed, and very long,—one for papa, and one for Albert and Charlotte, and one for Mr. Werter too; and that they were to be presented very early in the morning on New-year's day.

This last stroke quite overcame him. He gave something to each of the children, got upon his horse, and charging them to give his compliments to their papa, lest them with tears in his eyes. He returned home about five o'clock, and ordered his servant to keep up the fire; told him to pack up his books and linen at the bottom of the trunk, and to lay his coats at the top.—He then appears to have wrote the following fragment of his letter to Charlotte.

—You do not expect me;—you think I shall obey you, and that I shall not see you again till Christmas-eve. Oh! Charlotte! to-day or never! On Christmas-eve you will hold in your hand this paper; you will tremble, and you will wet it with your tears.—I ought—I will—I am well pleased that I have fixed my resolution!

[At half an hour after fix he went to Albert's; he found only Charlotte at home, who was much distressed at seeing him. She had,

in conversation with her husband, mentioned with seeming negligence, that Werter would not come there again till Christmas-eve; and very foon afterwards Albert ordered his horse, and notwithstanding the rain, set out in order to fettle some business with a steward in the neighbourhood. Charlotte knew that he had for a long time delayed making this vifit, which was to keep him a night from home. She felt his want of confidence, and was hurt. Alone, and full of forrow, the recalled her past life, and found no cause of reproach either in her fentiments or her conduct, or with regard to her husband, from whom she had a right to expect happiness, and who was now the cause of her misery. She then thought of Werter, and blamed, but could not hate him. A fecret fympathy had attached her to him from their first acquaintance; and now, after to long an intimacy, after paffing through fo many difficult scenes, the impression was engraved on her mind for ever. At length her full heart was relieved by tears, and she fell into a soft melancholy, in which she was quite wrapt and lost; when with infinite astonishment and emotions she heard Werter upon the stairs, asking if she was at home. It was too late to deny herfelf, and the had not recovered her confusion when he came in. "You have not kept your word," fhe cried out .-- "I did not promise any thing," he answered .-- " But for both our fakes," faid Charlotte, you should have granted what I asked of you." She fent to some of her

friends, and defited them to come, that they might be witnesses of the conversation; with the idea too, that Werter, thinking himself obliged to wait upon them home, would go away the sooner.——He had brought some books; she talked to him of them, and of some others, and introduced various indisserent subjects, whilst she was expecting her friends; but the servant brought back their excuses—one was engaged with company, and another prevented by the rain.

This unlucky circumstance at first made Charlotte uneasy, but the consciousness of her own innocence at length inspired her with a noble considence; and above the chimeras of Albert's brain, and conscious of her own purity of heart, she rejected her first intention of calling in her maid: and after playing two or three minutes on the harpsichord to recover herself, she went with great composure and fat down by Werter on the fofa. "Have you nothing to read to me?" she fald—He answered, "No."——Open that drawer," faid Charlotte, and you will find your own translation of some of the songs of Ossian; I have not read it;—I have been waiting till you could read it to may yourself, but for some time past you have been good for nothing. He smiled, went to setch the manuscript, and findered as he took it up. He fat down with eyes swimming in tears, and began to read.—After reading for some time, he came to that affecting passage, where Armin deplores the loss of his beloved daughter.

"ALONE on the sea-beat rock my daughter was heard to complain. Frequent and loud were her cries; nor could her father relieve her. All night I stood on the shore. I saw her by the faint beam of the moon. All night I heard her cries. Loud was the wind, and the rain beat hard on the side of the mountain. Before morning appeared, her voice was weak? It died away like the evening breeze amongst the grass of the rocks. Spent with grief she expired; and left thee, Armin, alone! Gone is my strength in the war; and fallen my pride amongst women!

"When the storms of the mountain come, when the north lifts the waves on high, I sit by the founding shore, and look on the fatal rock. Often by the setting moon I see the ghosts of my children. Half-viewless they walk in mournful conference together. Will none of you speak in pity! They do not regard their father. I am sad, O Carmor! nor small my cause of woe."

A flood of tears streamed from the eyes of Charlotte, and gave some relief to the oppression of heart which she selt. Werter threw down the paper, sozed her hand, and wept over it. She leaned on the other arm, and held her handkerchief to her eyes. They were both of them in the utmost agitation. In this unhappy story they selt their own missortunes; together they selt them, and their tears slowed from the same source. The ardent eyes and lips of Werter were rivetted

fo her arm. She trembled, and wished to go from him; but forrow and soft compassion pressed upon her and weighed her down. At length she heaved a deep sigh to recover herself, and subbing, desired him to go on. Werter, quite exhausted, took up the manufeript, and in broken accents, continued:

"Why dost thou awake me, O gale? it feems to say, I am covered with the drops of Heaven. The time of my fading is near, and the blast that shall scatter my leaves. To-morrow shall the traveller come; he that saw me in my beauty shall come; his eyes will search the field, but they will not find me."

fearch the field, but they will not find me."

[The whole force of these words fell like a stroke of thunder on the heart of the unfortunate Werter. In his despair he threw himself at Charlotte's feet, seized her hands, and put them to his eyes and to his forehead. An apprehension of his fatal project for the first time struck her: her senses were bewildered; the pressed his hands, pressed them to her bofom, and leaning towards him with emotions of tender pity, her warm cheek touched his. Then they lost fight of every thing; the whole world disappeared from before their eyes. He clasped her in his arms, strained her to his bofom, and covered her trembling lips with paffionate kisses. " Werter!" she cried in a faint voice, and turned her face from him: "Werter!" and with a feeble hand put him from her. At length, with the firm and deter-mined voice of virtue, she cried, "Werter!" and he was awed by it; and tearing himfelf.

from her arms, fell on his knees before her. Charlotte rose, and with disordered grief, and in a voice of love, mixed with resentment, faid, "This is the last time, Werter; you will never see me more!" She cast one last tender look upon her unfortunate lover, then ran into her room, and bolted the door. Werter held out his arms to her, but did not dare to detain her. He continued on the ground with his head resting on the sofa, for above half an hour, till he heard a noise;it was the fervant coming to lay the cloth. He then walked up and down the room; and when he was again left alone, he went to Charlotte's door, and in a low voice, faid, "Charlotte! Charlotte! but one word more, only one adieu." He stopped and listened. She made no answer.—He entreated—listened again! then tore himself from the place, crying, " Adieu, Charlotte !--- Adieu, for ever!"

[Werter ran to the gate of the town; the guard knew him, and let him pass. I he night was dark and stormy; it rained and snowed. He came in about eleven. His servant perceived he was without a hat, but did not venture to say any thing; and when he undressed his master, he found his cloaths were all wet. His hat was afterwards found upon the point of a rock, where it is inconceivable that he could climb in such a night without breaking his neck.—He went to bed, and slept till late next day. His servant found him writing when he carried his coffee to him.

He was adding what follows to Charlotte's letter. It are

For the last, last time, I now open my eyes. Alas! they will behold the fun no more, a thick and gloomy fog hides it. Yes! let Nature put on mourning---your child, your friend, your lover, draws near his end. Charlotte! the fentiment I now feel, stands alone in my mind; it is strongly marked; and yet nothing appears to me more like a dream, than when I fay, this is the last day. The last !--- Charlotte, I have no idea that correfoonds with this word. Last! To-day I stand upright, I have all my strength; to-morrow, cold and stiff, I shall lie extended on the ground. What is death? we do but dream when we talk of it. I have feen many die; but fuch are the limits of our feeble nature; we have no clear conceptions of the beginning or end of our existence. At this moment I still possess myself, or rather, dearest of women! I am thine; and the next---detached, feparated --- perhaps for ever !--- No, Charlotte, no; we now exist, how can we be annihilated. What is annihilation: this too is a mere word, a found which conveys no idea to my mind:

Dead! Charlotte!

flut up in a pit, so deep, so cold, so dark.

I had a friend who was every thing to me in my helpless youth; she died: I followed her hearfe, I stood by the fide of her grave; when the coffin was let down; when I heard the cracking of the cords as they were let down and drawn up; when the first shovelful of

carth was thrown in, and the coffin returned a hollow found, which grew father and fainter till it was all covered in; I throw myfelf on the ground; my heart was falleten, grieved, rent; but I neither knew what hid happened, nor what was to happen to me. Death! Grave! I understand not the words!

Forgive! Forgive!---Yesterday, alas! That moment should have been the last of my life. I am beloved, I am beloved by her; the delightful sense of it for the first time penetrated, endamed my heart. My lips still feel the sacred warmth they received from thine. New torrents of delight flow in upon my heart. Forgive me, forgive me

Oh! I knew that I was dear to you; I faw it in the first animated look which you directed ed to me; I knew it in the first time-you pressed my hand; but when I was absent from you, when I saw Albert by your side, my

doubts and fears returned.

Do you recollect the flowers you feat me, when at a difagreeable and crowded affembly you could neither speak to me, nor hold out your hand? Half the night I was on my knees before these flowers; they were the pledges of affection; but these impressions grew fainter, and were at length effaced. Every thing passes away; but a whole eternity could not extinguish the slames which was yesterday kindled by your lips, the slame I feel within me. She loves me! these arms have encircled her waist, these lips have trembled upon hers; she is

mine.--Yes, Charlotte! you are mine for ever.

Albert is your husband—but what of that? It is for this life only—and in this life only it is a crime to love you, to wish to tear you from him!—This is a crime, and I punish my felf for it; I have enjoyed it-I have enjoyed it-I have enjoyed the full delight of it. I drew in a balm which has revived my foul. From this moment you are mine—Yes, Charlotte, you are mine. I go before you, I go to my father, to thy father; I shall carry my forrows to the foot of his throne; and he will give me comfort till you arrive. Then will I sly to meet you, I will claim you, and remain with you for ever in the presence of the Almighty. I do not dream, I do not rave; drawing near to the grave, my perceptions are more clear. We shall exist, we shall see one another again; we shall see your respected mother; I shall see her, I shall find her out and I shall not be afraid to shew her my heart Your mother! your image!

[About eleven o'clock, Werter asked his servant if Albert was returned: he answered, "Yes;" for he had seen him go by on horse-back. Upon which Werter sent him with the

following note unsealed:-

" BE so good to lend me your pistols for

a journey ---- Adieu."

The tender Charlotte had passed the night in great agitation and distress; her blood boiled in her veins, and painful sensations rent her heart. The ardor of Werter's passionate em-

braces had, in spite of all her efforts, stolen into her bosom: at the same time the recalled to her memory the days of her tranquility and innocence, and they appeared to her with new charms. She dreaded the looks of her hufband, and the pointed irony of his quellious, after he had heard of Werter's visit. She had never been guilty of a falsehood, never had dissembled, and for the first time she felt the necessity of it. Her distress and repugnance made her think her fault more enormous; and yet she could neither hate the author of it, nor even refolve to see him no more. Melancholy and languid, the was scarce dressed when her husband came in: his prefence was for the first time irksome to her. She trembled left he should perceive that the had been crying and had no fleep; and this apprehenfion encreased her embarrassment. She received him with a kind of eagerness, which rather betrayed remorfe and confusion, than expressed any real satisfaction. Albert observed it: and after opening some letters, he drily asked her, whether there was any news, and who she had seen in his absence? She answered, after some hesitation, "Werter spent an hour here yesterday."-" He chooses his time well," faid Albert, and went into his room. Charlotts remained alone for a quarter of an hour-The presence of a man she esteemed and loved, gave a new turn to her thoughts; the recollected his kindness, the generosity of his character, his attachment to her; and fhe reproached herfelf for having to ill requited him.

A fecret impulse prompted her to follow him ; she went to his room, and took her work with her, as the fometimes used to do. She asked him when she went in, if he wanted any thing? he said, "No," and began to write: she sat down and worked. Albert from time to time took a few turns up and down the room; and then Charlotte addressed some discourse to him; but he scarcely made her any answer, and sat down again to his bureau. This behaviour was made more painful to her, by her endeavours to hide the concern she felt from it, and to restrain the tears which were every moment ready to flow. They had passed an hour in this irkfome situation, when the arrival of Werter's fervant compleated Charlotte's distress. As soon as Albert had read the note, he turned coldly to his wife, and faid, "Give him the piftols—I wish him a good journey." These words were a thunder-stroke to Charlottte; she got up, and tottering walked slowly to the wall, with a trembling hand took down the pistols, and by degrees wiped off the dust. She would have made still more delay, had not a look from Albert obliged her to leave off. She then delivered the fatal arms to the fervant, without being able to speak a single word; folded up her work, and went directly to her room, over-come with mortal grief, and her heart forboding dreadful calamities. Sometimes she was . on the point of going to her husband, to throw herself at his feet, and to acquaint him with all that had happened the preceding evening;

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to tell him her fault, and her apprehensions: but then she foresaw that it would be useless, and that Albert would certainly not be persuaded to go to Werter's house. Dinner was served, and a friend of Charlotte's, whom she desired to stay with her, helped to support the conversation. When Werter heard that Charlotte had given the pistols with her own hand to the servant, he received them with transport. He eat some bread, and drank a glass of wine, sent his servant to dinner, and then began to write.]

To Charlotte, in continuation.

-They have been in your hands-you wiped the dust from them; I give them a thousand kisses; you have touched them. Ah! Heaven approves and favours my defign. It is you, Charlotte, who furnish me with the intal instruments; I wished to receive my death from your hand, and from your hand I am going to receive it. I have been enquiring of my servant—you trembled when you gave him the pistols; but you did not bid me adieu. Wretched! wretched! that I am!-not one adieu!-In that moment, which unites me to you for ever, can your heart be shut against me?-Oh! Charlotte! ages cannot wear out the impression; yet I feel that you cannot hate the man who has this passionate love for you.

[After dinner he had his trunk packed up, destroyed a great many papers, and went out

to discharge some tristing debts. He returned home; and then went out again, notwith-standing the rain, first to the Count's garden, and then farther into the country. He returned when night came on, and began to write again.

—My dear friend, I have for the last time feen the mountains, the forcits, and the sky. Adicu!—My dearest mother, forgive me:—my dear friend, I entreat you to comfort her. God bless you! I have settled all my affairs; farewell! We shall see one another again; we shall see one another when we are more

happy!

I have but ill-requited you, Albert; and you forgive me. I have disturbed the peace of your family; I have occasioned a want of confidence between you. Adieu! I am going to put an end to all this. May my death remove every obstacle to your happiness! Albert, Albert, make that angel happy; and may the

benediction of Heaven be upon you!

[He finished the settling of his papers; tore and burned a great many; others he sealed up and directed to his friend. They contained loose thoughts and maxims, some of which I have seen. At ten o'clock he ordered a fire to be made up, and a pint of wine to be brought to him, and then dismissed his servant; who with the rest of the family lay in another part of the house. The servant lay down in his cloaths, that he might be the sooner ready the next morning; his master Vol. II.

having told him that the post-horses would be at the door before six o'clock.]

To Charlotte, in continuation.

—Past eleven o'clock! All is filent round me, and my foul is calm! I render thanks to thee, O God, that thou grantest to me in these

fast moments warmth and vigour.

I draw near to the window, my dear friend, and through clouds which are driven rapidly along by impetuous winds, I see some stars. Heavenly bodies! You will not fall; the Eternal supports both you and me! I have also seen the greater bear-favourite of all the confellations; for when I left you in the evening it used to shine opposite your door. How often have I looked at it with rapture! how often raised my hands towards it, and made it a witness of my felicity: and still-Oh! Charlotte! What is there which does not bring your image before me? Do you not furround me on all fides; and have not I, like a child, collected together all the little things which you have made facred by your touch?

The profile which was so dear to me, I return to you, Charlotte; and I pray you to have a regard for it. Thousands of kisses have I imprinted on it, and a thousand times have I addressed myself to it as I went out and

came in.

I have wrote a note to your father, to beg he will protect my remains. At the corner of the church-yard, which looks towards the fields, there are two lime-trees; it is there I wish to rest; this is in your father's power; and he will do it for his friend. Join your entreaties to mine. Perhaps pious Christians will not chuse that their bodies should be interred near the corpse of an unhappy wretch like me. Ah! let me then be laid in some remote valley, or by the side of the highways, that the priest and the Levite, when they pass my tomb, may lift their eyes to Heaven, and render thanks to the Lord, whilst the Samaritan gives a tear to my fate!

Charlotte !---I do not shudder now that I hold in my hand the fatal instrument of my death. You present it to me, and I do not draw back. All, all, is now finished;---this is the accomplishment of all my hopes; thus

all my vows are fulfilled.

Why had I not the satisfaction to die for you, Charlotte? to sacrifice myself for you? And could I restore peace and happiness to your bosom, with what resolution, with what pleasure should I meet my fate! But to a chosen. few only it is given to shed their blood for those who are dear to them, and augment their happiness by the facrifice.

I wish, Charlotte, to be buried in the cloaths I now wear: you have touched them, and they are facred. I have asked this favour too of your father.—My foul hovers over my grave. My pockets are not to be searched. The knot of pink ribbon, which you wore on your bosom the first time I saw you, surrounded by your children—(Dear children! I

think I fee them playing round you; give them a thousand kisses, and tell them the fate of their unfortunate friend. Ah! at that first moment, how strongly was I attracted to you! how unable ever fince to loose myself from you!) This knot of ribbon is to be buried with me; you gave it to me on my birth-day.——Be at peace——let me entreat you be at peace.

They are loaded !——The clock firikes twelve !——I go !——Charlotte !——Charlotte !——Farewell !——

[One of the neighbours faw the flash, and heard the report of the pistol; but every thing remaining quiet, he thought no more of it.

At fix in the morning his fervant went into the room with a candle. He found his mafter firetched on the floor and weltering in his blood: he took him up in his arms, and spoke to him, but received no answer. Some small symptoms of life fill appearing, the fervant ran to fetch a surgeon, and then went to Albert's. Charlotte heard the gate-bell ring; an universal tremor seized her; she awaked her husband, and both got up. The servant, all in tears, told them the dreadful event. Charlotte fell senseless at Albert's feet.

When the furgeon came to the unfortunate Werter, he was still lying on the floor, and his pulse beat: but the ball going in above his eye, had pierced through the skull. However, a

vein was opened in his arm; the blood came, and he still continued to breathe.

It was supposed, by the blood round his chair, that he committed this rash action, as he was sitting at his bureau; that he afterwards fell on the floor. He was found lying on his back near the window. He was dressed in a blue frock and buff waistcoat, and had boots on. Every body in the house and the neighbourhood, and in short, people from all parts of the town, ran to see him. Albert came in—Werter was laid on his bed, his head was bound up, and the paleness of deathwas on his face. There was still some signs of his; but every moment they expected him to expire. He had drank only one glass of wine. Emilia Gallotti was lying open upon his bureau.

I will fay nothing of Albert's great diffress,

mor of the fituation of Charlotte.-

The old steward, as soon as he heard of this event, hurried to the house: he embraced his dying friend, and wept bitterly. His eldest boys soon followed him on foot: they threw themselves on their knees, by the side of Werter's bed, in the utmost despair, and kissed his hands and face. The eldest, who was his favourite, held him in his arms till he expired; and even then he was taken away by force. At twelve Werter breathed his last. The steward by his presence and precautions, prevented any disturbance amongst the populace; and in the night the body of Werter was buried in the place he had himself chosen.

THE SORROWS, &c.

The steward and his sons followed him to the grave. Albert was not able to do it. Charkotte's life was despaired of.—The body was carried by labourers, and no priest attended.

F I N I S



